CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

ATLAS OF EASTERN EUROPE

AUGUST 1990

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PREFACE

Eastern Europe is in transition. As the eight nations that have composed this region since World War II emerge from the Communist regimes that have governed them for some four decades, they will have to come to grips with a variety of problems, such as demands for autonomy by repressed ethnic minorities, cultural diversity, economic reform, and, in the case of East Germany, reunification. At the same time, each country will have the opportunity to establish new regional and international identities.

This atlas brings together, through maps and charts, a variety of geographic, political, historical, and economic information to profile this region and its constituent states. It is intended to assist the reader in understanding the problems and prospects besetting the region in the post–Cold War era. As the atlas goes to press, the process of German unification is under way; some maps have been adjusted to reflect East Germany's transitional status.

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CPAS 90-10002
August 1990

German boundaries are depicted as they existed prior to the Treaty on the Final Settlement on Germany signed 12 September 1990 in Moscow by the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union. This treaty will not enter into force until all states' parties complete their domestic ratification proceedings.

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

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*Prior to German unification in the fall of 1990.

PART ONE

THE REGION OF EASTERN EUROPE

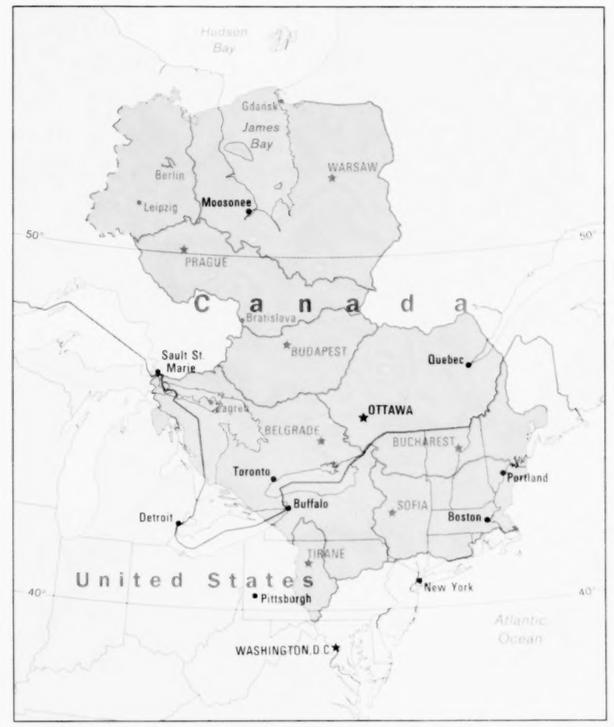
GEOGRAPHY

Historical regions are shown in green. A brief description of each can be found in the glossary beginning on page 31.

Unification of East and West Germany is scheduled for the fall of 1990. Berlin will be the capital of the new German state. The location of the seat of government has yet to be determined.

Scale 1:8,700,000
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles

Scale 1:18,500,000
0 200 Kilometers
0 200 Miles



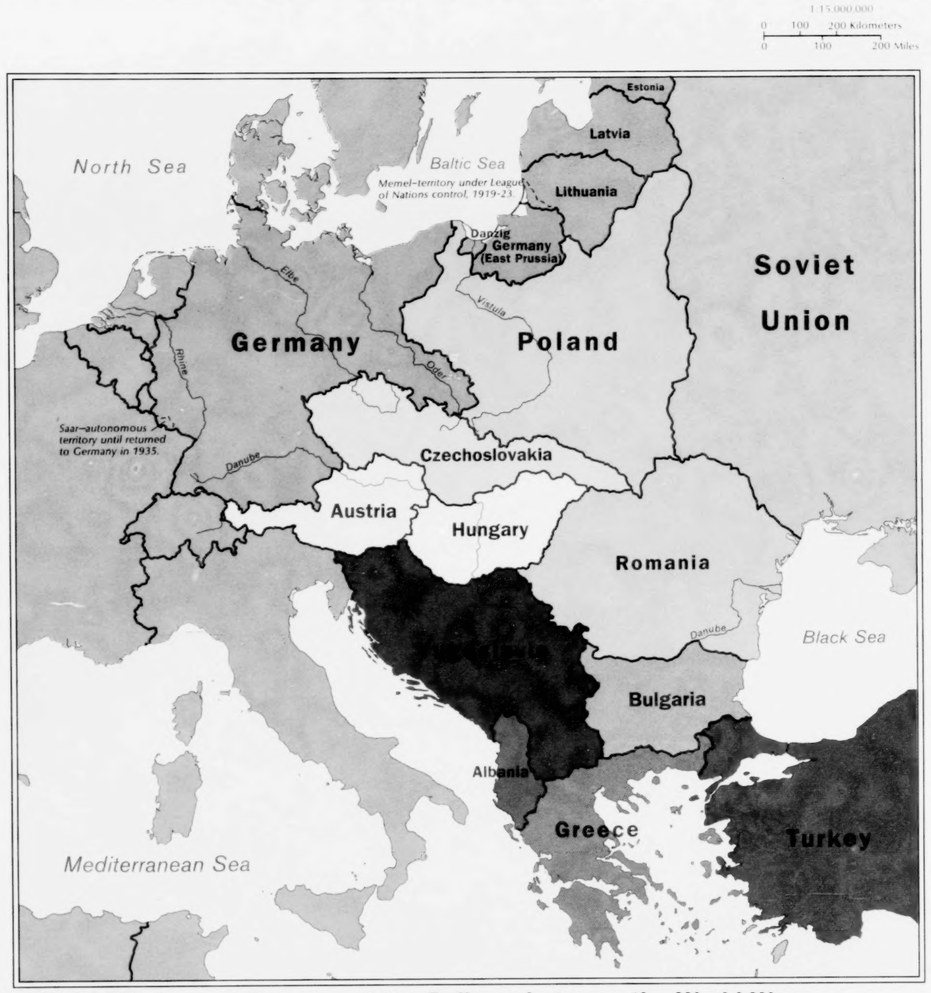
Latitude and Area Comparison

HISTORICAL BOUNDARIES

1865-71: German states unify under Prussian leadership

1914: Central Europe and the Balkans on the eve of World War I

- 1865: Prussia
- 1866: Territory acquired by Prussia
- 1867-71: Limit of North German Confederation
- 1871: Limit of German Empire



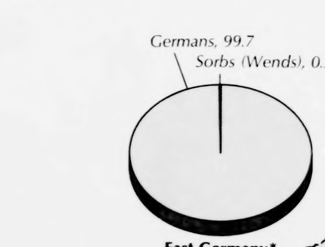
1919–37: Central Europe and the Balkans between the World Wars

August 1990: Central Europe and the Balkans

Unification of East and West Germany is scheduled for the fall of 1990. Berlin will be the capital of the new German state. The location of the seat of government has yet to be determined.

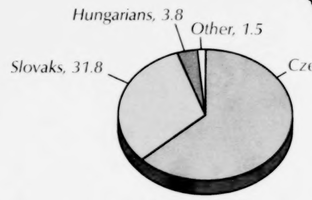
Ethnic Majorities and Minorities, 1990

Percent **(total population)**

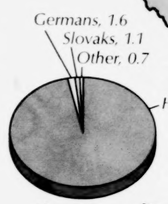


East Germany* (16.3 million)

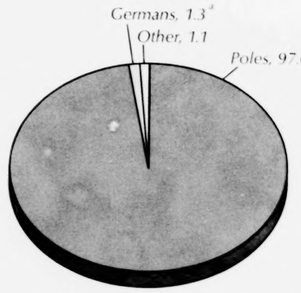
**Prior to unification in the fall of 1990.*



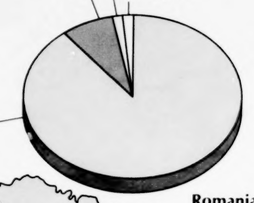
Czechoslovakia (15.7 million)



Hungary (10.6 million)



Poland (37.8 million)

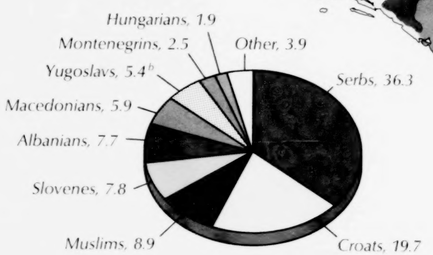


Romania (23.3 million)

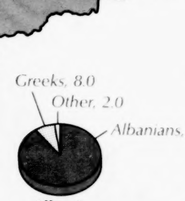
	MAJORITY PRESENCE (greater than 50%)	MINORITY PRESENCE
Germans		Ge
Poles		Po
Czechs		–
Slovaks		Sk
Hungarians		Hu
Romanians		–
Bulgarians		–
Slovenes		–
Croats		Cr
Serbs		Sb
Muslims		Mu
Montenegrins		–
Albanians		Al
Macedonians		Ma
Turks		Tk
Greeks	–	Gk
Ukrainians	–	Uk
Sorbs	–	So

No majority present, but more than one minority.

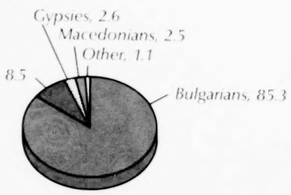
Gypsies, Jews, Belorussians, Italians, Russians, and Vlachs are not shown.



Yugoslavia (23.8 million)



Albania (3.3 million)



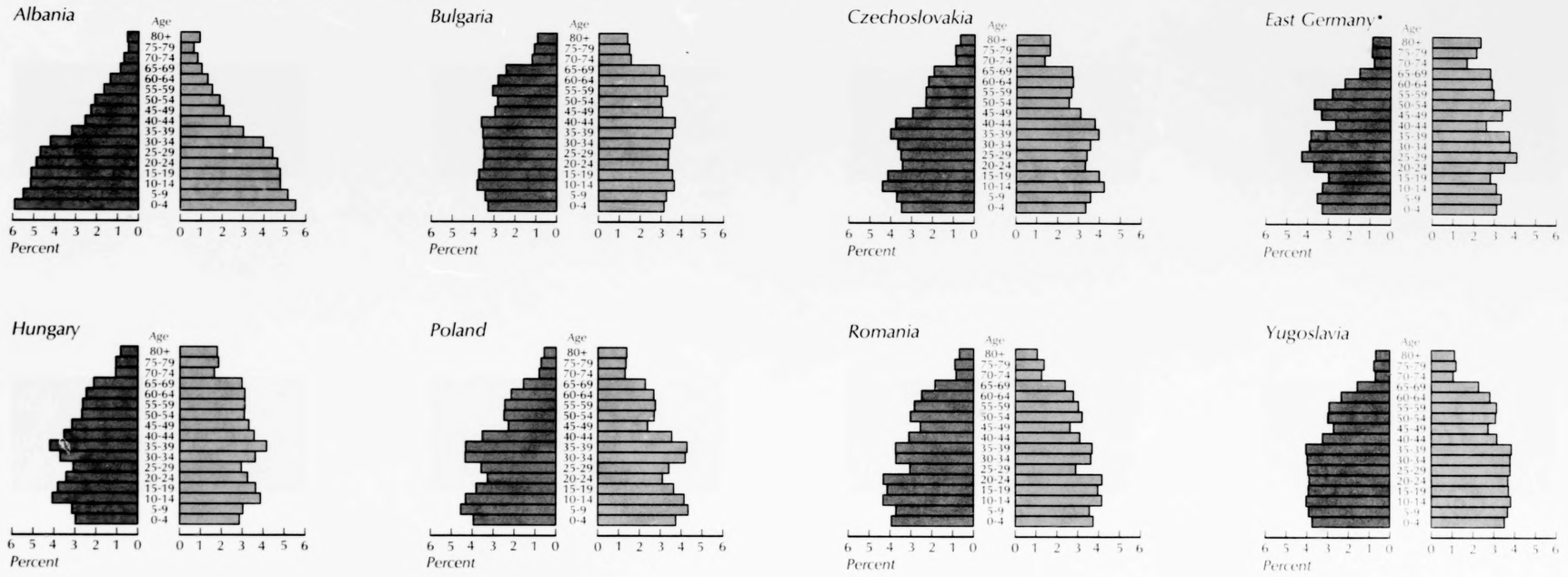
Bulgaria (8.9 million)

[a] Estimates of the number of ethnic Germans vary widely. However, they are believed to constitute no more than two percent of the total population.

[b] Yugoslavs are those persons who listed themselves as such in the 1980 census, but who, in fact, belong to one or another of the ethnic groups. They are dispersed across Yugoslavia.

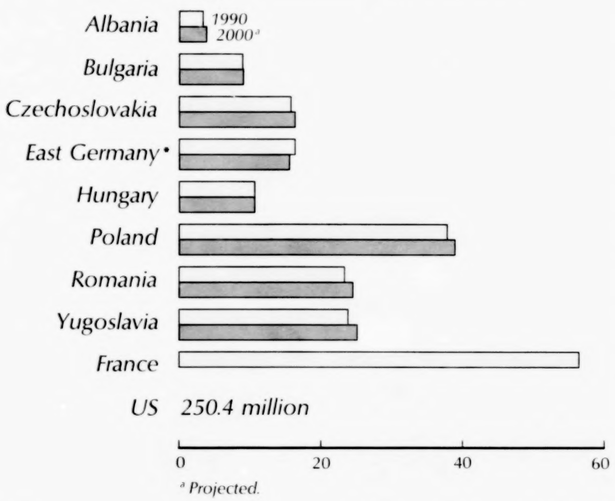
Age/Sex Distribution, 1990

Male Female Working age



Total Population, 1990 and 2000

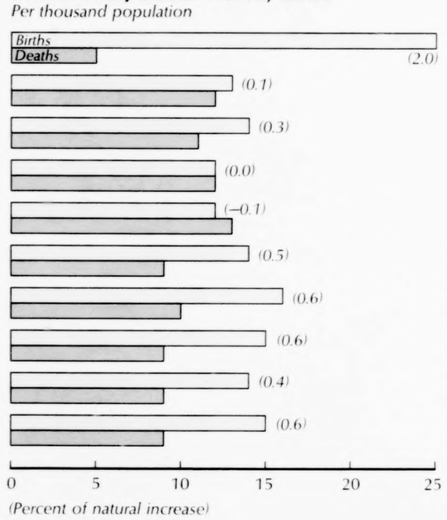
Million



[a] Projected.

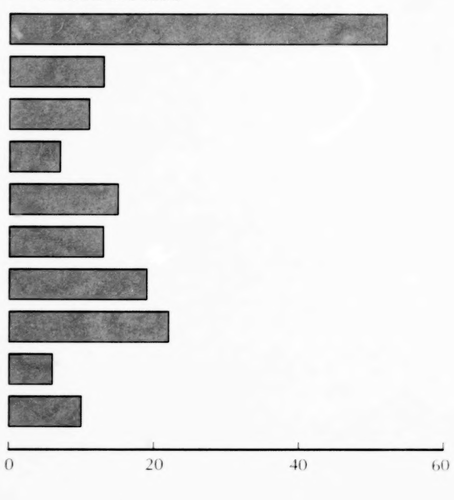
Crude Birth/Death Rates, 1990

Per thousand population



Infant Mortality, 1990

Per thousand live births

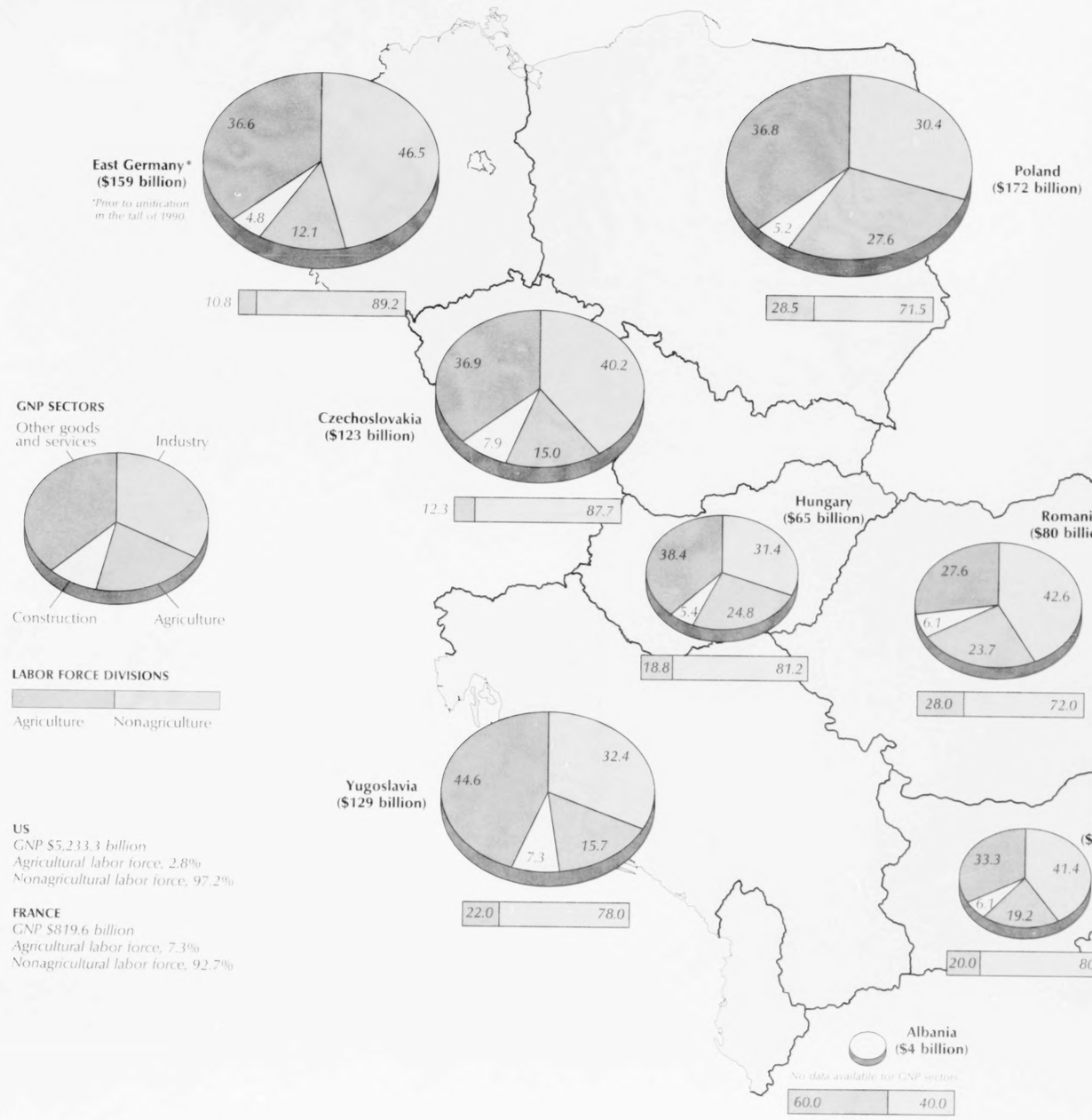


•Prior to German unification in the fall of 1990.

ECONOMY

GNP, by Sector, and Division of Labor Force

Percent (GNP in US $)



GNP SECTORS

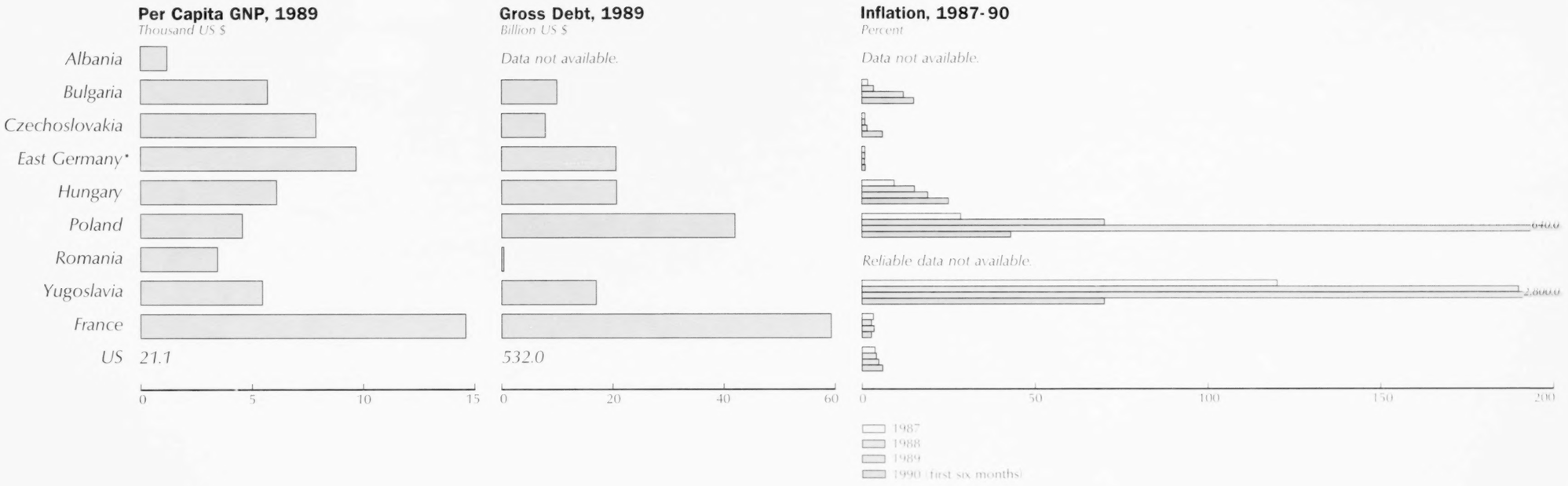
Other goods and services · Industry · Construction · Agriculture

LABOR FORCE DIVISIONS

Agriculture · Nonagriculture

US
GNP $5,233.3 billion
Agricultural labor force, 2.8%
Nonagricultural labor force, 97.2%

FRANCE
GNP $819.6 billion
Agricultural labor force, 7.3%
Nonagricultural labor force, 92.7%



[a] 1987 estimate.
[b] Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
[c] European Community.

*Prior to German unification in the fall of 1990.

[a] 1987 estimate.
[b] Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
[c] European Community.

[a] Based on 1987 estimates, except for Romania (1982).
[b] Based on 1987 estimates, except for Romania (1983).
[c] Based on 1983 estimates, except for Romania (1981).

ENERGY

OIL

- Producing area
- Pipeline
- Products pipeline
- Refinery (capacity in barrels per day):
  - 100,000 and above
  - Below 100,000

GAS

- Producing area
- Pipeline
- Manufactured-gas pipeline
- Manufactured-gas plant

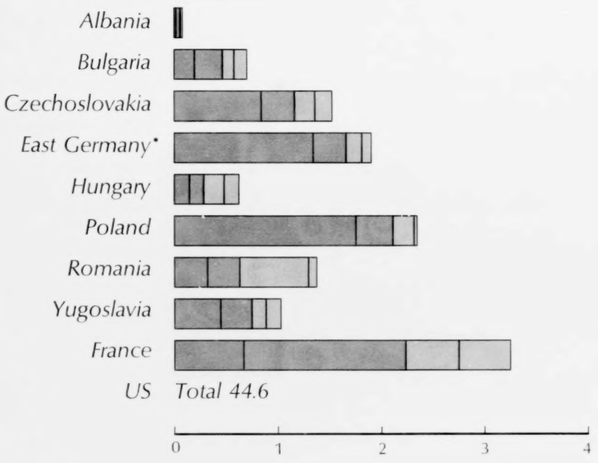
POWER PLANTS

- Thermal[a]
- Hydroelectric[a]
- Nuclear:
  - Operational
  - Under construction

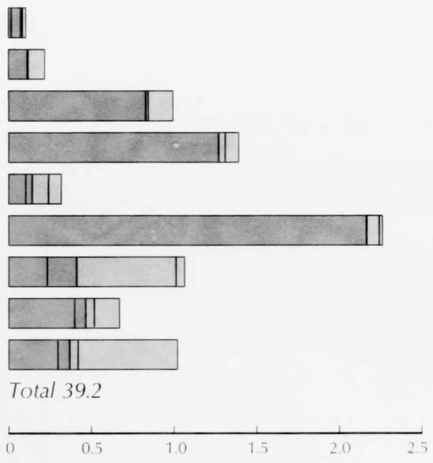
[a] *Major thermal and hydroelectric plants are shown.*

*Prior to German unification in the fall of 1990.

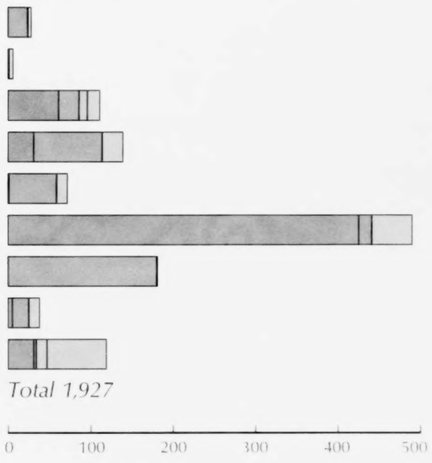
Energy Consumption, 1989
Million b/doe[a]



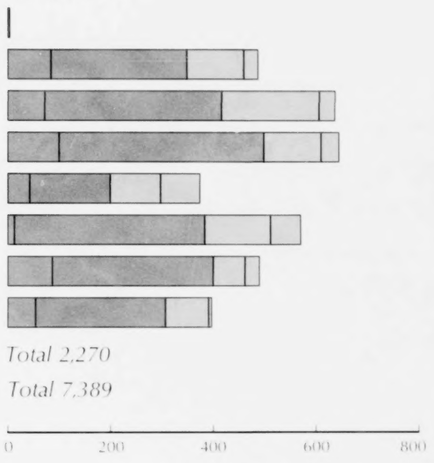
Energy Production, 1989
Million b/doe[a]



Energy Exports, 1989
Thousand b/doe[a]



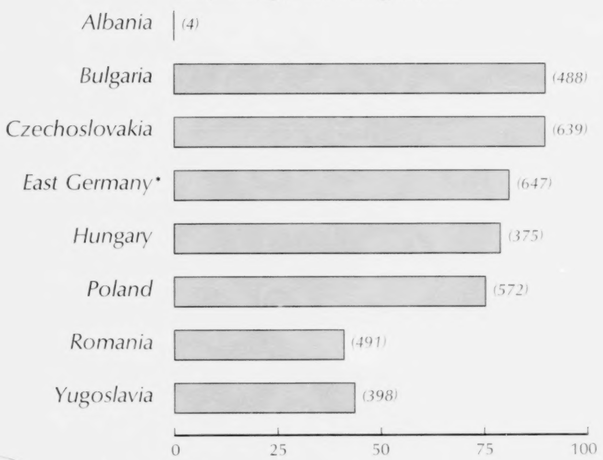
Energy Imports, 1989
Thousand b/doe[a]



PRIMARY ENERGY TYPES

[a] *Barrels per day of oil equivalent.*
[b] *Primary electricity includes hydro and nuclear exclusively.*

Imports of Primary Energy From the USSR, 1988
As a percentage of total energy imports

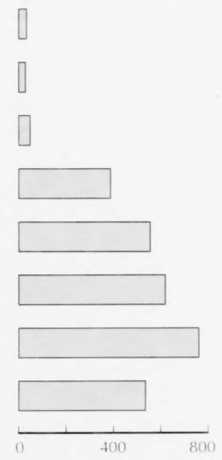


(Total energy imports in thousand b/doe[a])

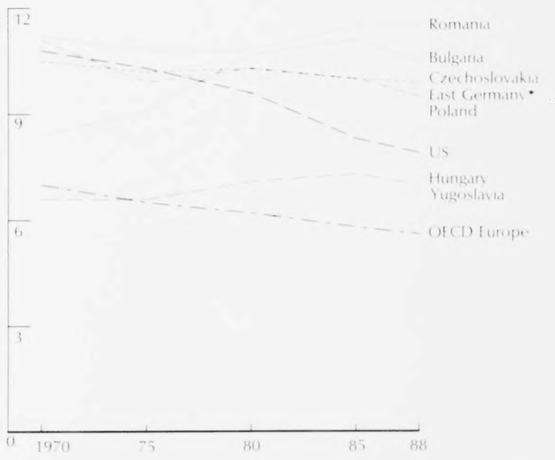
Proven Coal Reserves, 1988
Billions of barrels/oil equivalent

Proven Oil Reserves, 1988
Billions of barrels

Proven Gas Reserves, 1988
Millions of barrels/oil equivalent



Energy Consumption per Unit of GNP

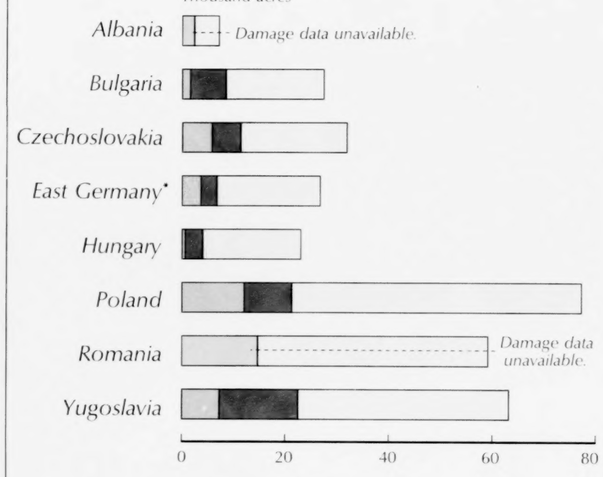


*Prior to German unification in the fall of 1990.

POLLUTION

Forest Damage

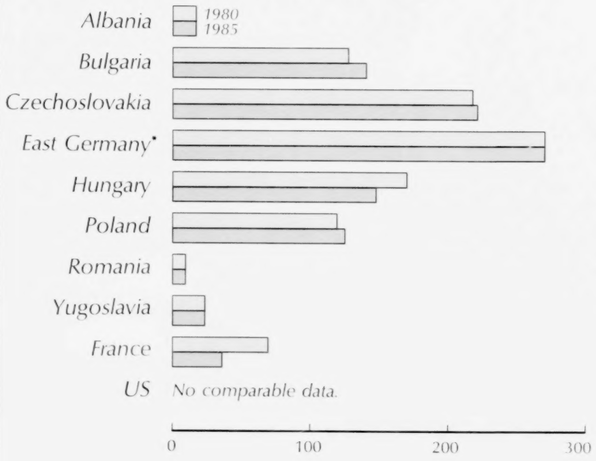
Thousand acres



[a] *All classes of defoliation.*

Sulfur Emissions, 1980 and 1985

Pounds per capita



SEVERE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Forest damage

MAJOR POLLUTION SOURCE

- Chemical plant
- Coal-burning power plant
- Ferrous metallurgical plant
- Nonferrous metallurgical plant

POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCE

- Nuclear power plant

*Prior to German unification in the fall of 1990.

PART TWO

THE NATIONS OF EASTERN EUROPE

ALBANIA

Land area
10,579 square miles

Coastline
225 miles

Length of boundaries
Greece 175 miles, Yugoslavia 302 miles

Total population
3,273,131 (1990 estimate)
41% urban, 59% rural

Largest cities

Tiranë 206,000	*Korçë 57,000*
Durrës 72,000	*Fier 37,000*
Shkodër 71,000	*Berat 37,000*
Elbasan 70,000	*Lushnjë 24,000*
Vlorë 61,000	*Kavajë 23,000*

Length of road network
10,377 miles

Length of rail network
337 miles

International airport
Tiranë

Language
Albanian, Greek
Principal Albanian dialects: Tosk (official), spoken south of the Shkumbin River; Geg to the north.

Religion
Constitutionally atheist
Formerly 70% Islamic, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic

Literacy
75%

Climate
Mild temperate: cool, cloudy, wet winters; hot, clear, dry summers. Interior is cooler and wetter.

Area comparison

Scale 1:1,860,000
0 25 Kilometers
0 25 Miles

Yugoslavia
Adriatic Sea
Ionian Sea
Strait of Otranto
Italy
Greece
Albania
Tiranë
Durres
Shkodër
Lake Scutari
Lake Ohrid
Lake Prespa
Vlorë
Korçë
Berat
Fier
Elbasan
Kukes
Peshkopi
Pogradec
Gjirokaster
Sarande
Delvine
Kelcyre
Permet
Tepelene
Mavrove
Selenice
Ballsh
Lushnje
Kavaje
Durrës
Shijak
Kruje
Lezhe
Shkoder
Puke
Ulcinj
Bajze
Koplik
Han i Hotit
Tropojë
Bajram Curri
Valbone
Peć
Dečani
Prizren
Gostivar
Tetovo
Skopje
Kumanovo
Titov Veles
Prilep
Bitola
Resen
Struga
Debar
Kičevo
Librazhd
Elbasan
Cerrik
Gramsh
Pogradec
Qyteti Stalin
Maliq
Korçe
Skrapar
Corovode
Kolonje
Erseke
Kastoria
Ptolemais
Florina
Amindaion
Grevená
Kónitsa
Kalpáki
Ioánnina
Igoumenitsa
Kerkira
Corfu
Dhiapondioi Nisoi
Otranto
Leuca
Maglie
Lecce
Titograd
Cetinje
Budva
Herceg-Novi
Dubrovnik
Trebinje
Tuzi
Cakor
Rrogozhine
Divjaka
Lagoon
Lagoon of Karavasta
Lagoon of Patok
Lagoon of Nartes
Ligeni i Fierzes
Lake of Ohrid
Lake of Prespa
Shkumbin
Mat
Ishem
Erzen
Devoll
Osum
Vjosë
Sazan
Aliakmon
Pinios
Acheloos
Arachthos
Aoos
Pyramis
Beli Drim
Ibar
Ljuma
Morava
Vardar
Crni Drim
Black Drin
Zall Rec
Milot
Lac
Burrel
Rubik
Rreshen
Mirdite
Mat
Dibre
Klos
Totovec
Uroševac
Titov Veles
Kičevo
Debar
Struga
Ohrid
Resen
Bitola
Prilep
Florina
Amindaion
Ptolemais
Kastoria
Grevená
Kónitsa
Kalpáki
Ioánnina
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Kerkira
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Prizren
Uroševac
Dečani
Peć
Priština
Shkoder
Puke
Kukes
Bajze
Koplik
Han i Hotit
Tropojë
Bajram Curri
Valbone
Ulcinj
Shengjin
Lezhe
Rreshen
Rubik
Milot
Lac
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Shijak
Durres
Kavaje
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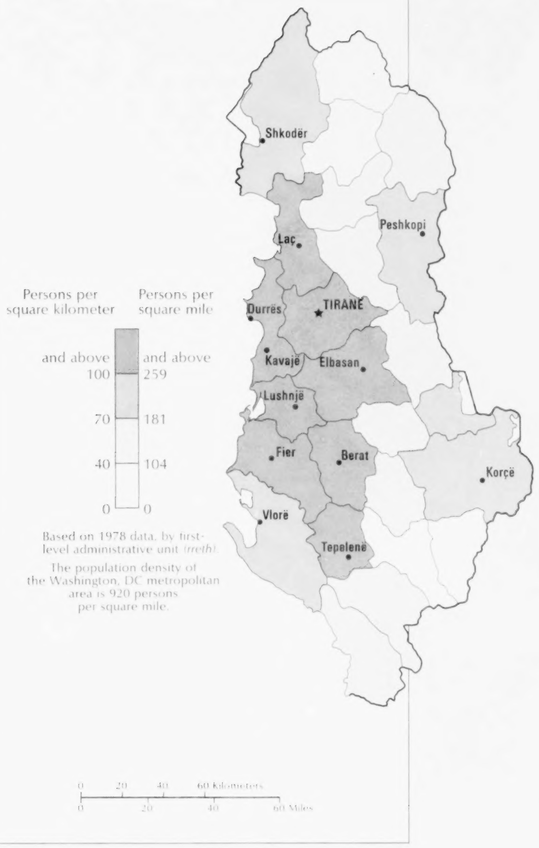
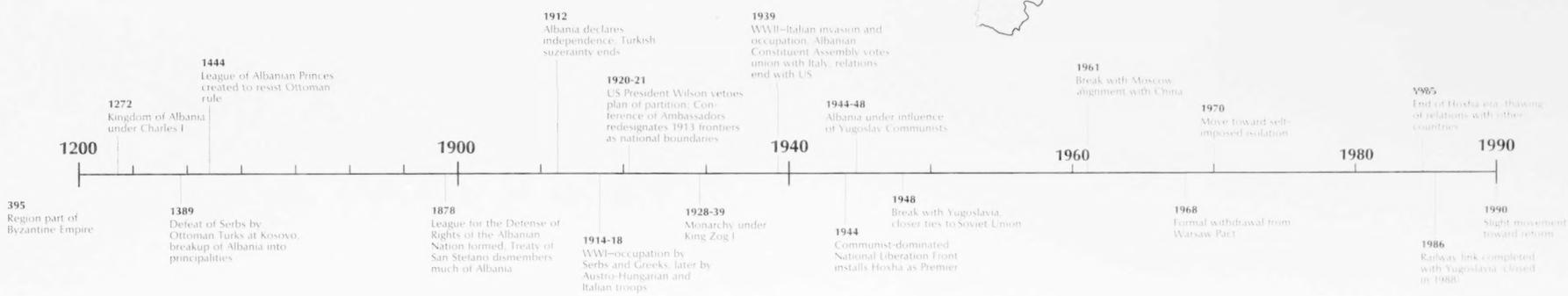
Lushnje
Gramsh
Pogradec
Qyteti Stalin
Fier
Berat
Ballsh
Selenice
Vlore
Mavrove
Tepelene
Kelcyre
Permet
Gjirokaster
Delvine
Sarande

Population Density



Economic Activity

Land Use


1200
1900
1940
1960
1980
1990
395 Region part of Byzantine Empire
1272 Kingdom of Albania under Charles I
1389 Defeat of Serbs by Ottoman Turks at Kosovo, breakup of Albania into principalities
1444 League of Albanian Princes created to resist Ottoman rule
1878 League for the Defense of Rights of the Albanian Nation formed. Treaty of San Stefano dismembers much of Albania
1912 Albania declares independence. Turkish suzerainty ends
1914-18 WWI—occupation by Serbs and Greeks, later by Austro-Hungarian and Italian troops
1920-21 US President Wilson vetoes plan of partition; Conference of Ambassadors redesignates 1913 frontiers as national boundaries
1928-39 Monarchy under King Zog I
1939 WWII—Italian invasion and occupation. Albanian Constituent Assembly votes union with Italy, relations end with US
1944 Communist-dominated National Liberation Front installs Hoxha as Premier
1944-48 Albania under influence of Yugoslav Communists
1948 Break with Yugoslavia, closer ties to Soviet Union
1961 Break with Moscow, alignment with China
1968 Formal withdrawal from Warsaw Pact
1970 Move toward self-imposed isolation
1985 End of Hoxha era, thawing of relations with other countries
1986 Railway link completed with Yugoslavia closed in 1988
1990 Slight movement toward reform

BULGARIA

Land area
42,683 square miles

Coastline
220 miles

Length of boundaries
Greece 307 mi., Romania 378 mi., Turkey 149 mi., Yugoslavia 335 mi.

Total population
8,933,544 (1990 estimate)
66% urban, 34% rural

Largest cities

Sofia 1,128,859	*Stara Zagora 156,441*
Plovdiv 356,596	*Pleven 133,747*
Varna 305,891	*Tolbukhin 111,037*
Burgas 197,555	*Sliven 106,610*
Ruse 190,450	*Shumen 106,496*

Length of road network
23,237 miles (20,724 hard surfaced)

Length of rail network
2,668 miles (1,560 electrified)

International airports
Sofia, Burgas, Varna

Language
Bulgarian

Religion
85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Islamic, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% other

Literacy
95% (estimated)

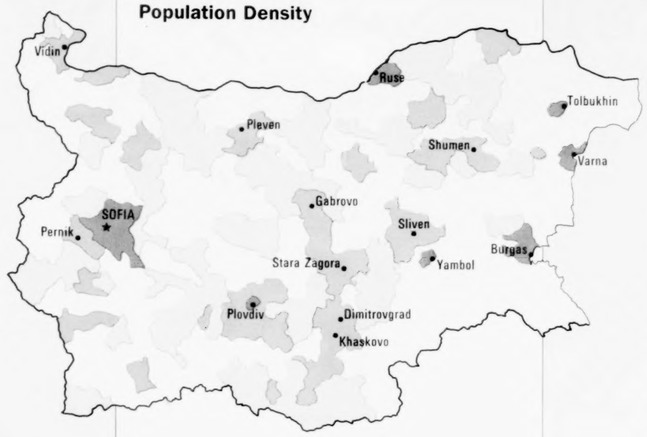
Climate
Temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers.

Area comparison

- International boundary
- Province (oblast) boundary
- ★ National capital
- ⊙ Province (oblast) capital
- Railroad
- Expressway
- Other road
- ⚓ Principal port

Sofiya Province is administered from Sofia.

Population Density



Persons per square kilometer

0 50 100 300 450 and above

0 129 259 777 1,165 and above

Persons per square mile

Based on 1987 data, by second-level administrative unit (*obshchinska*).

The population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

0 20 40 60 Kilometers

0 20 40 60 Miles

Economic Activity

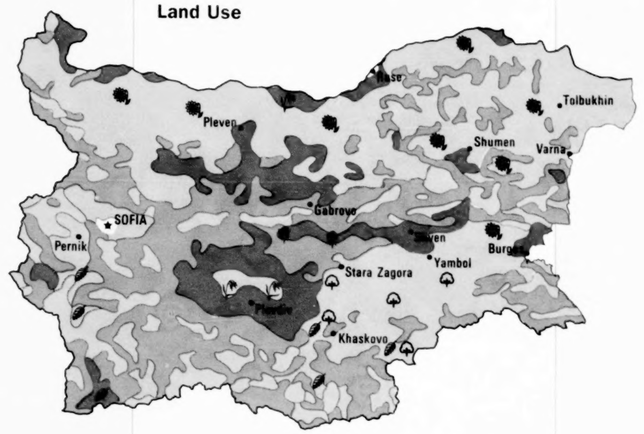
INDUSTRY

- Ferrous and nonferrous mining and metallurgy
- Machinery, metal goods, and building materials
- Chemicals
- Petroleum refining
- Shipbuilding
- Textiles and clothing
- Food processing
- Light industry (wood, paper, glass, and ceramics)

MINERALS

- Hard coal
- Brown coal
- *Cu* Copper
- *Au* Gold
- *Fe* Iron
- *PbZn* Lead and zinc
- *Mn* Manganese

Land Use



- Urban or built-up area
- Forest
- Mountain pasture
- Permanent crops (orchards and vineyards)
- Mixed farming (grains, sugar beets, vegetables, and livestock)
- Cotton
- Rice
- Roses
- Sunflowers
- Tobacco

7th century
Bulgars, a Turkic people, move into Balkan Peninsula and assimilate with local Slavic population

681
Byzantines recognize Bulgar control of area between Balkan Mts. and the Danube, beginning of First Bulgarian Empire

893-927
Golden age—peak territorial expansion, wars against Byzantines

1018
Bulgaria overrun, becomes province of Byzantine Empire

1186-1396
Second Bulgarian Empire

1396
Five centuries of Turkish domination begins—"the dark era"

1878
Treaty of San Stefano enlarges Bulgaria's borders to include most of Macedonia; Treaty of Berlin gives Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia autonomy within Ottoman Empire but earlier territorial gains are lost

1885
Eastern Rumelia (present-day S. Bulgaria) annexed

1908
Declaration of independence from Ottoman Empire

1912-13
Balkan Wars—most of Bulgaria's gains in first war lost in the second

1915
WWI—Bulgaria joins Central Powers in hopes of reclaiming lost territories

1919
Treaty of Neuilly further reduces country's area

1923
Communist-inspired coup fails

1941
WWII—Bulgaria joins Axis Powers

1944
Armistice concluded with Soviet Union, US, and UK

1945-46
Communist-dominated government installed; monarchy abolished

1948
Communist power consolidated

1955
Bulgaria joins Warsaw Pact

1968
Participation in Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia

1971
New state constitution is promulgated; refusal to recognize Macedonian language (of minority population) is modified

1980
Joint venture law announced to attract Western technology and investment

1989
Ongoing assimilation campaign causes 320,000 Turks to emigrate to Turkey, about one-third eventually return; Party First Secretary Zhivkov ousted after 35 years

1990
Democratic elections held; Communists win slim majority in Parliament

600 1200 1900 1940 1960 1990

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Land area
48,440 square miles

Length of boundaries
Austria 341 mi., East Germany 285 mi., Hungary 420 mi., Poland 813 mi., Soviet Union 61 mi., West Germany 221 mi.

Total population
15,683,234 (1990 estimate)
75% urban, 25% rural

Largest cities

Prague 1,211,000	*Plzeň 175,000*
Bratislava 435,000	*Olomouc 107,000*
Brno 390,000	*Ústí nad Labem 106,000*
Ostrava 331,000	*Liberec 104,000*
Košice 232,000	*Hradec Králové 100,000*

Length of road network
45,636 miles (44,601 paved)

Length of rail network
8,150 miles (2,193 electrified)

International airports
Prague, Bratislava, Ostrava

Language
Czech and Slovak (both official), Hungarian

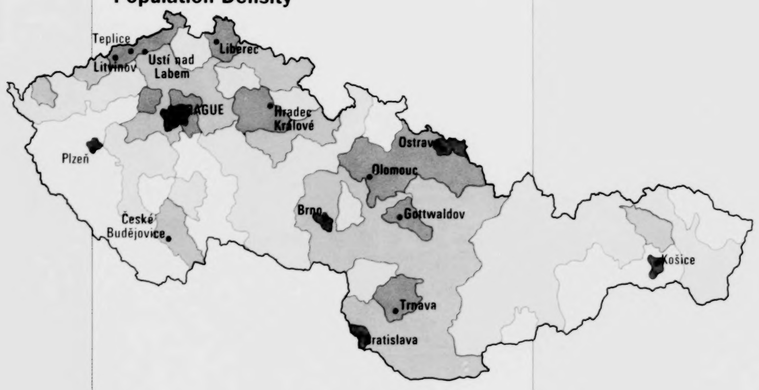
Religion
50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 28% other

Literacy
99%

Climate
Temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; cool summers.

Scale 1:3,900,000
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
East Germany*
West Germany*
Poland
CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Austria
Hungary
Soviet Union
Romania
Prague
Vienna
Bratislava
Budapest
Dresden
Leipzig
Cottbus
Leszno
Kalisz
Łódź
Tomaszów Mazowiecki
Sieradz
Piotrków Trybunalski
Radom
Puławy
Lublin
Zamość
Kielce
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski
Tarnobrzeg
Częstochowa
Wrocław
Jelenia Góra
Lubin
Legnica
Görlitz
Chemnitz (Karl-Marx-Stadt)
Děčín
Liberec
Jablonec
Ústí nad Labem
Most
Teplice
Chomutov
Mladá Boleslav
Hradec Králové
Pardubice
Kolín
Kladno
Karlovy Vary
Cheb
Plauen
Hof
Plzeň
Klatovy
Tábor
Jihlava
Třebíč
Brno
Znojmo
České Budějovice
Regensburg
Deggendorf
Passau
Landshut
Gmünd
Hollabrunn
Linz
Wels
Steyr
Salzburg
Wiener Neustadt
Neusiedler See
Sopron
Győr
Tatabánya
Komárno
Nové Zámky
Trnava
Nitra
Trenčín
Partizánske
Banská Bystrica
Prievidza
Žilina
Martin
Ružomberok
Poprad
Spišská Nová Ves
Prešov
Košice
Michalovce
Humenné
Bardejov
Svit
Dubnica nad Váhom
Lučenec
Zvolen
Rožňava
Miskolc
Salgótarján
Sátoraljaújhely
Čierna nad Tisou
Chop
Mukachevo
Užhgorod
Záhony
Nyíregyháza
Satu Mare
Debrecen
Oradea
Vác
Szolnok
Székesfehérvár
Szombathely
Veszprém
Dunaújváros
Kitzbühel
Sankt Johann
Liezen
Leoben
Knittelfeld
Graz
Sankt Pölten
Wels
Steyr
Ostrava
Opava
Frýdek Místek
Český Těšín
Bielsko-Biała
Cieszyn
Nowy Sącz
Krosno
Tarnów
Rzeszów
Przemyśl
Kraków
Katowice
Gliwice
Bytom
Opole
Wałbrzych
Kłodzko
Oder
Vistula
Elbe
Danube
Inn
Salzach
Enns
Mur
Drava
Tisza
Váh
Hron
Ipel'
Slaný
Ondava
Hornád
Bodrog
Uhorská
Latorica
Ung
Szamos
Sajó
Zbrucz
Dniester
San
Warta
Morava
Dyje
Vltava
Ohře
Labe
Nisa
Bober
Lužnice
Thaya
Kamp
Leitha
Rába
Mura
Drava
Sava
Kupa
Krka
Sutla
Ljubljana
Maribor
Celje
Varaždin
Osijek
Subotica
Novi Sad
Sombor
Pécs
Kaposvár
Szeged
Békéscsaba
Arad
Timişoara
Oradea
Satu Mare
Baia Mare
Cluj-Napoca
Zalău
Bistriţa
Reşiţa
Deva
Petroşani
Târgu Jiu
Craiova
Drobeta-Turnu Severin
Caransebeş
Lugoj

Population Density



Persons per square kilometer

0 65 85 150 300 800 and above

0 168 220 388 777 2,072 and above

Persons per square mile

Based on 1989 data, by third-level administrative unit (*okres*).

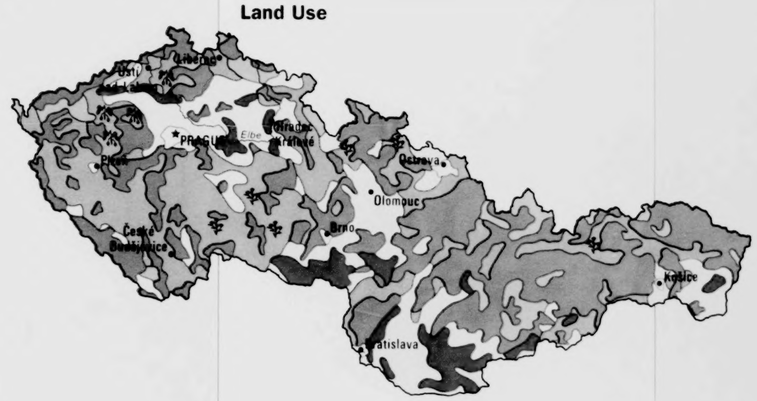
The population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

0 50 100 Kilometers

0 50 100 Miles

Economic Activity

Land Use



- Urban or built-up area
- Forest
- Meadows and pastures
- Permanent crops (orchards and vineyards)
- Mixed farming (grains, rapeseed, potatoes, and livestock)
- Field crops (wheat, corn, barley, and sugar beets)
- Flax
- Hops

9th century
Great Moravian Empire—Czechs and Slovaks united

906
Empire dissolved after defeat by Magyars; Slovakia becomes Hungarian possession

921-29
Bohemia and Moravia united under crown of Wenceslas

5th-7th centuries
Slavic tribe Czechy (Czechs) settles in Bohemia and Moravia; Slovak Slavs settle S and W of the Danube

1346-78
Bohemia's golden age under Charles I (Charles IV of Holy Roman Empire). University of Prague (oldest in central Europe) founded in 1348

1419
Followers of religious leader Jan Hus throw pro-papal councilors from Prague Town Hall, precipitating 15-year-long Hussite Wars

1526
Ferdinand I assumes Bohemian throne, beginning of Hapsburg domination

1618
Bohemian Protestants revolt against Catholic Church and Hapsburg crown, initiating Thirty Years War

1620
Czechs defeated at Battle of White Mt., restoring Hapsburg rule; Bohemia endures political, religious, and cultural persecution

1749
German made official language of Bohemia

1848
Czechs and Slovaks agitate for reform of Hapsburg Empire and more political freedom at Pan-Slav Congress in Prague

1918
Republic of Czechoslovakia proclaimed after dissolution of Austro-Hungarian Empire; Ruthenia added with proviso for eventual autonomy

1938
Munich Pact forces Czechoslovakia to cede Sudetenland to Germany; Ruthenia attains autonomy

1939
Occupation by German troops; Bohemia–Moravia becomes German "protectorate", Slovakia independent . . . then proclaimed German "protectorate"; Ruthenia independence cut short by Hungarian annexation

1939-45
Czechoslovakia ceases to exist

1945
Prague liberated by Soviet troops; Czechoslovakia reconstituted as a state; Sudetenland returned (Sudeten Germans expelled); Ruthenia ceded to Soviet Union

1948
Communists seize power in bloodless coup; "people's democracy" established

1951-53
Political purges suppress opposition

1968
"Prague Spring" reform movement crushed by Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion

1969
Czechoslovakia declared a federal republic composed of Czech Socialist Rep. and Slovak Socialist Rep.; political purges throw reformers out of Communist Party

1977
Charter 77 manifesto criticizes government for violating 1975 Helsinki Accords guaranteeing human rights

1980s
Slow increase in human rights dissent led by Charter 77 activists; Vaclav Havel emerges as key figure

1989
Nationwide demonstrations and general strike force Communists to relinquish monopoly on power; Havel becomes president; "Velvet Revolution" complete

1990
Reestablishment of democratic parliamentary system of government; civil liberties restored; Czechoslovakia's official long-form name changed to Czech and Slovak Federal Republic

800 1200 1900 1940 1960 1990

EAST GERMANY

. . . in transition to unification

Land area
40,919 square miles

Coastline
560 miles

Length of boundaries
Czechoslovakia 285 mi., Poland 283 mi., West Germany 858 mi.

Total population
16,307,170 (1990 estimate)
77% urban, 23% rural

Largest cities

East Berlin 1,284,536	Rostock 253,990
Leipzig 545,307	Halle 236,044
Dresden 518,057	Erfurt 220,016
Chemnitz 311,765	Potsdam 142,862
Magdeburg 290,579	Gera 134,834

Length of road network
77,432 miles (virtually all paved)

Length of rail network
8,544 miles (2,159 electrified)

International airports
East Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig

Language
German

Religion
47% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic, 46% unaffiliated or other

Literacy
99%

Climate
Temperate: cloudy, cold winters with frequent rain and snow; cool, wet summers.

Area comparison

Districts *(Bezirke)*, 1952-90

Denmark
Baltic Sea
Flensburg
Nakskov
Lolland
Falster
Langeland
Rødby Havn
Rügen
Sassnitz
Schleswig
Puttgarden
Gedser
Kiel
Kiel Bay
Fehmarn
Mecklenburger Bucht
Stralsund
Warnemünde
Neumünster
Rostock
Greifswald
Pomeranian Bay
Brunsbüttelkoog
Travemünde
Lübeck
Wismar
Swinoujscie
Elmshorn
Gustrow
MECKLENBURG–
WESTERN POMERANIA
Hamburg
Schwerin
Neubrandenburg
Szczecin
Stargard Szczeciński
Boizenburg
Neustrelitz
Ludwigslust
Lüneburg
Schwedt
West
Germany
Uelzen
Wittenberge
Neuruppin
Oder
Eberswalde Finow
Gorzów Wielkopolski
Celle
Stendal
Hennigsdorf
Berlin
Ratbenow
Strausberg
East Berlin
Premnitz
Kostrzyn
Poland
Hannover
Wolfsburg
Brandenburg
Potsdam
Furstenwalde
Braunschweig
Burg
Frankfurt
BRANDENBURG
Hameln
Magdeburg
Eisenhuttenstadt
Swiebodzin
Hildesheim
Salzgitter
Schönebeck
Luckenwalde
Wilhelm Pieck Stadt Guben
Zielona Góra
Werningerode
Dessau
Lutherstadt Wittenberg
Cottbus
SAXONY–
ANHALT
Hettstedt
Eisleben
Senftenberg
Gottingen
Nordhausen
Halle
Leipzig
Hoyerswerda
Kassel
Merseburg
Weissenfels
Riesa
Boleshawiec
Muhlhausen
SAXONY
Bautzen
Görlitz
Altenburg
Dresden
Bad Hersfeld
Eisenach
Gotha
Erfurt
Weimar
Jena
Freiberg
Pirna
Jelenia Góra
THURINGIA
Gera
Chemnitz (Karl-Marx-Stadt)
Děčín
Liberec
Saalfeld
Ngustadt
Zwickau
Teplice
Fulda
Suhl
Greiz
Ústí nad Labem
Meiningen
Most
Mladá Boleslav
Plauen
Karlovy Vary
Czechoslovakia
Coburg
Hof
Kladno
Schweinfurt
Prague
Bamberg
Bayreuth
Elbe
Oder
Neisse
Warta
Notec
Saale
Weser
Main
Rhine
Danube
Vltava

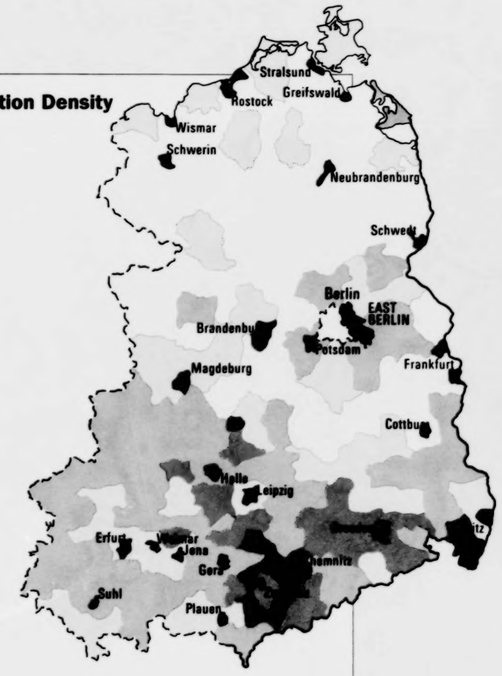
- International boundary
- State (*Land*) boundary
- ★ National capital
- ⊙ State (*Land*) capital
- Railroad
- Expressway
- Other road
- ⚓ Principal port

East Germany is in the process of unifying with West Germany. The capital of Germany will be Berlin. The location of the seat of government will be determined by the all-German Parliament after the elections on 2 December. Fourteen East German administrative districts, Bezirke, have existed since 1952 when the five traditional states, Länder, were abolished. An important condition for unification is the restoration of the five states which will take place, by law, on the day of parliamentary elections in October. When unification is complete, Berlin will almost certainly be granted state (Land) status.

Some East German state names that appear on the map vary from the native forms generally approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN).

Variant form	Native form
Brandenburg	Brandenburg
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
Saxony	Sachsen
Saxony-Anhalt	Sachsen-Anhalt
Thuringia	Thuringen

Population Density



Persons per square kilometer

0 60 100 200 300 1,000 and above

0 155 259 518 777 2,590 and above

Persons per square mile

Based on 1981 data, by second-level administrative unit (*kreis*).

The population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

0 25 50 75 Kilometers

0 25 50 75 Miles

Economic Activity

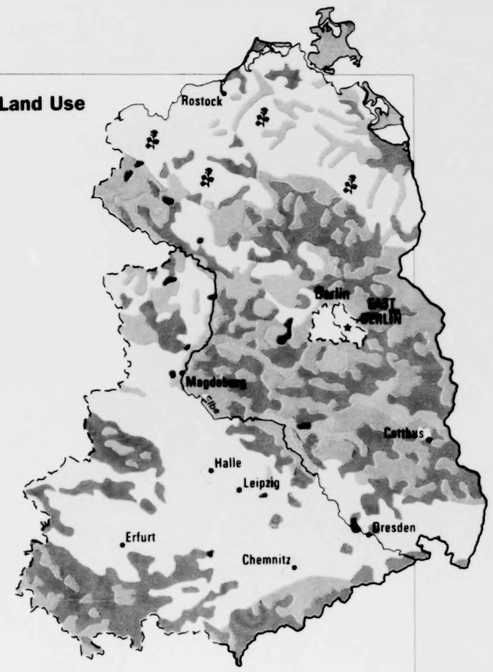
INDUSTRY

- Ferrous and nonferrous mining and metallurgy
- Machinery, metal goods, building materials, engineering, and electrical
- Chemicals
- Petroleum refining
- Shipbuilding
- Textiles and clothing
- Food processing
- Light industry (wood, paper, glass, and ceramics)

MINERALS

- Brown coal
- Potash
- *Cu* Copper
- *Pb* Lead
- *U* Uranium

Land Use



- Urban or built-up area
- Forest
- Meadows and pastures
- Permanent crops (orchards)
- Mixed farming (grains, vegetables, and livestock)
- Field crops (wheat, rye, potatoes, barley, and sugar beets)
- Rapeseed

Timeline

962 Holy Roman Empire established—the First German Reich

1241 Beginning of Hanseatic League of N. German states

1229 Order of Teutonic Knights begins German colonization of Prussia and Baltic lands

1200

1500

1740-86 Prussia becomes major power under Frederick the Great

1806 Holy Roman Empire formally dissolved

1618-48 Ravages of Thirty Years War, German development arrested

1815 Congress of Vienna restores Prussian territories after defeat of Napoleon, German Confederation established

1871 German states formally unified under Prussian leadership

1900

1914 WWI begins

1919 Germany defeated, Treaty of Versailles ends WWI, vindictive peace terms imposed

1933 Hitler becomes Chancellor

1938 Annexation of Austria

1939 Invasion of Poland, WWII begins

1940

1945 Germany surrenders; Potsdam Conference divides country, together with Berlin, into four occupation zones

1948-49 Soviet and E. German blockade of West Berlin requires Western airlift

1949 German Democratic Rep. proclaimed with capital in Soviet sector of Berlin

1952 E. German administrative divisions reorganized; five traditional *Länder* abolished

1953 Uprising in East Berlin crushed by Soviet military

1958 E. and W. Germany sign Interzonal Trade Agreement

1961 Erection of Berlin Wall

1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia includes E. German forces

1970

1972 Treaty between E. and W. Germany paves way for formal relations

1974 Diplomatic relations established with US

1987 Honecker becomes first E. German leader to visit W. Germany

1989 Thousands of E. Germans flee to the West after Hungary opens its border with Austria; Party Chairman Honecker toppled; Berlin Wall opened

1990

March —first free elections in E. Germany show overwhelming support for unification of the two Germanys

May —treaty on economic, monetary, and social union (GEMU) between the Germanys is signed effective July

July —E. Germany passes law restoring traditional five states (*Länder*)

October—full German unity to take effect, E. Germany ceases to exist

1990

First German Reich **962-1806**

Second German Reich **1871-1918**

Weimar Republic **1919-33**

Hitler's Third Reich **1933-45**

HUNGARY

Land area
35,653 square miles

Length of boundaries
Austria 227 mi., Czechoslovakia 420 mi., Romania 275 mi., Soviet Union 84 mi., Yugoslavia 392 mi.

Total population
10,568,686 (1990 estimate)
60% urban, 40% rural

Largest cities

Budapest 2,115,000	*Győr 132,000*
Debrecen 220,000	*Nyiregyháza 119,000*
Miskolc 208,000	*Székesfehérvar 114,000*
Szeged 189,000	*Kecskemét 106,000*
Pécs 183,000	*Szolnok 82,000*

Length of road network
85,749 miles (43,496 paved)

Length of rail network
4,828 miles (1,297 electrified)

International airport
Budapest

Language
Hungarian

Religion
67.5% Roman Catholic, 20% Calvinist, 5% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

Literacy
99%

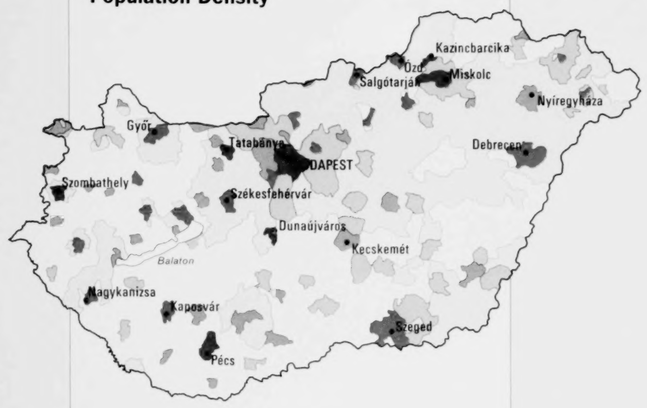
Climate
Temperate: cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers.

Area comparison

- International boundary
- County (*megye*) boundary
- ★ National capital
- ⊙ County (*megye*) capital
- Railroad
- Expressway
- Other road
- ◈ Principal port

Budapest is a municipality with county status and is also the capital of Pest County.

Population Density



Persons per square kilometer

0	60	100	200	400	800 and above
0	155	259	518	1,036	2,072 and above

Persons per square mile

Based on 1980 data, by second-level administrative units (*járás* and *városkörnyéke*).

The population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles

Economic Activity

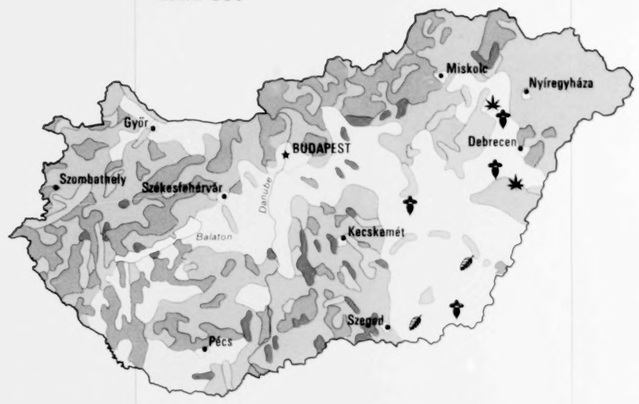
INDUSTRY

- Ferrous and nonferrous mining and metallurgy
- Machinery, metal goods, building materials, and engineering
- Chemicals
- Petroleum refining
- Textiles and clothing
- Food processing

MINERALS

- Hard coal
- Brown coal
- *Al* Bauxite (aluminum ore)
- *Mn* Manganese
- *U* Uranium

Land Use



- Urban or built-up area
- Forest
- Meadows and pastures
- Permanent crops (orchards and vineyards)
- Mixed farming (corn, fodder, and livestock)
- Field crops (wheat, corn, and sunflowers)
- Hemp
- Sugar beets
- Tobacco

Timeline

800

896 Magyars—a Finno-Ugric people unrelated to Slavs—settle in present-day Hungary

1001-38 Independent kingdom under King (Saint) Stephen

1241-50 Mongol Tatar invasion devastates Hungary

1400

1458-90 Hungarian Renaissance at its apex

1526 Turks defeat Hungarians at Mohács, Turkish conquest ensues

1686-99 Combined efforts of Austrians and Hungarians drive Turks from Hungary; Hapsburg domination begins

1848-49 Anti-Hapsburg revolution crushed by intervention of Russian Imperial Army

1867 Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy, "the Great Compromise", is formed

1900

1914 Hungary enters WWI as ally of Austria and Germany

1918 Hungary proclaimed independent republic at end of WWI

1920 Treaty of Trianon strips Hungary of nearly 70% of its territory (including Slovakia, Ruthenia, Banat, Transylvania, and Croatia-Slavonia) and 60% of its population

1940

1941 Hungary joins Axis Powers of Italy and Germany and declares war on Soviet Union

1944-45 German troops occupy Hungary; Budapest liberated by Soviet troops

1947 Communists take over government

1949 Hungary declared a "people's republic," joins Soviet Union and other E. European states in Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA)

1956 National uprising crushed by massive Soviet armed intervention

1960

1968 Economic reform "New Economic Mechanism" decentralizes production and allows limited private enterprise

1972 First joint business ventures with the West

1980

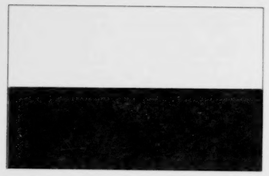
1986 Hungary joins International Monetary Fund and World Bank

1989 Hungary becomes first country to dismantle Iron Curtain, allows visiting E. Germans passage into Austria (and ultimately to W. Germany)

1990 Free elections install non-Communist government

1990

POLAND



Land area
117,571 square miles

Coastline
305 miles

Length of boundaries
Czechoslovakia 813 mi., East Germany 283 mi., Soviet Union 755 mi.

Total population
37,776,725 (1990 estimate)
60% urban, 40% rural

Largest cities

Warsaw 1,649,000	*Gdańsk 467,000*
Łódź 849,000	*Szczecin 391,000*
Kraków 716,000	*Katowice 363,000*
Wrocław 636,000	*Bydgoszcz 361,000*
Poznań 553,000	*Lublin 324,000*

Length of road network
186,341 miles (80,778 improved hard surface)

Length of rail network
16,929 miles (6,214 electrified)

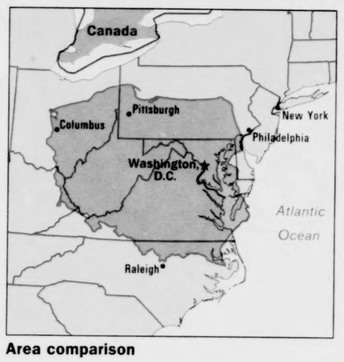
International airports
Warsaw, Gdańsk, Kraków, Szczecin

Language
Polish

Religion
95% Roman Catholic; 5% Russian Orthodox, Protestant, other.

Literacy
98%

Climate
Temperate; cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers.



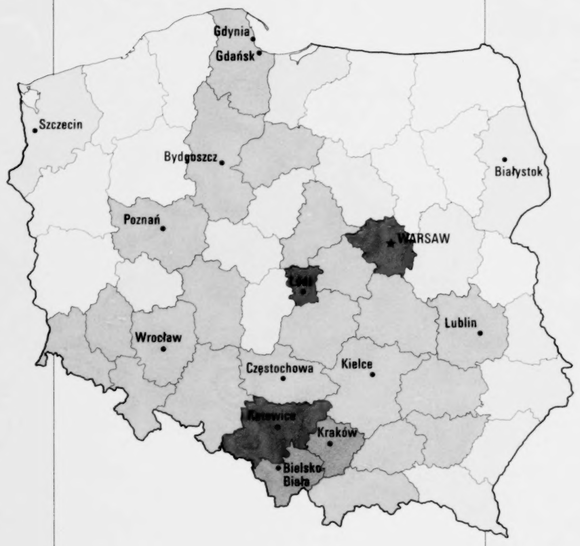
Area comparison

International boundary
Province (*województwo*) boundary
★ National capital
⊙ Province (*województwo*) capital
Railroad
Expressway
Other road
Principal port

A province has the same name as its capital except where noted.

*Prior to German unification in the fall of 1990.

Population Density



Persons per square kilometer

0 60 100 200 400 and above

0 155 259 518 1,036 and above

Persons per square mile

Based on 1987 data, by first-level administrative data (*wojewodztwo*).

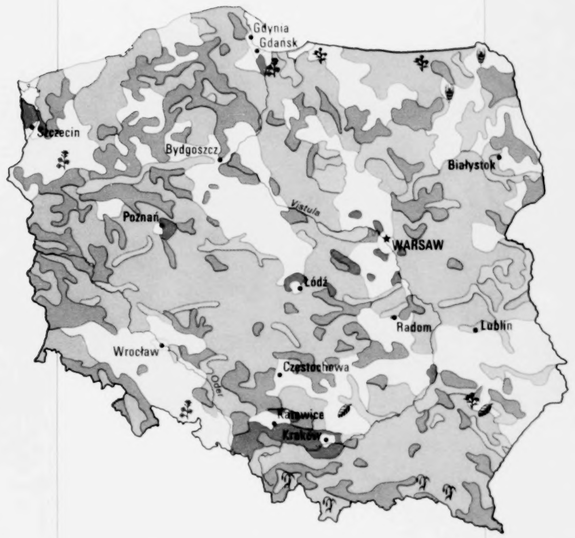
The population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

0 50 100 Kilometers

0 50 100 Miles

Economic Activity

Land Use



- Urban or built-up area
- Forest
- Meadows and pastures
- Permanent crops (orchards)
- Mixed farming (grains, potatoes, vegetables, and livestock)
- Field crops (wheat, rye, potatoes, and sugar beets)

Barley
Flax
Oats
Rapeseed
Tobacco

840-900
Several West Slavic tribes united under the Polanie–a tribe that gives rise to first ruling dynasty, the Piast

966
Poles begin conversion to Christianity

1138-1295
Fragmentation into many duchies

1338
Polish duchies reunited by Casimir the Great

1619-1772
Series of disastrous wars with Cossacks, Russians, and Swedes

1772-95
Three partitions erase Poland from map of Europe

1815
Congress of Vienna creates Congress Poland under Russian crown

1830-31
Polish revolt crushed by Russian troops, area merged into Russian Empire

1918
WWI armistice, Polish Republic proclaimed

1919-21
Russo-Polish War, eastern boundary established by Treaty of Riga

1939
Hitler and Stalin agree to divide Poland, German invasion launches WWII

1945
Soviet liberation, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences establish new Polish boundaries

1947
Communist-dominated government in place

1955
Warsaw Pact founded

1956
First workers' strike protesting economic conditions

1968
Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia includes Polish forces

1970
Workers revolt in Baltic ports, government leadership under Gomułka forced to resign

1978
Polish archbishop elected Pope John Paul II

1980
Solidarity founded in Gdańsk, strikes force government to accept worker demands

1981-83
Country placed under martial law, Solidarity dissolved, limited market-oriented reforms implemented

1989
Communist Party domination ends following partially free elections

800 1400 1900 1940 1960 1990

ROMANIA

Land area
88,934 square miles

Coastline
140 miles

Length of boundaries
Bulgaria 378 mi., Hungary 275 mi., Soviet Union 812 mi., Yugoslavia 339 mi.

Total population
23,273,285 (1990 estimate)
51% urban, 49% rural

Largest cities

Bucharest 1,975,808	*Cluj-Napoca 309,843*
Braşov 346,640	*Galaţi 292,805*
Constanţa 323,236	*Craiova 275,098*
Timişoara 318,955	*Brăila 234,600*
Iaşi 314,156	*Ploieşti 234,021*

Length of road network
45,235 miles (9,794 hard surfaced)

Length of rail network
7,006 miles (2,119 electrified)

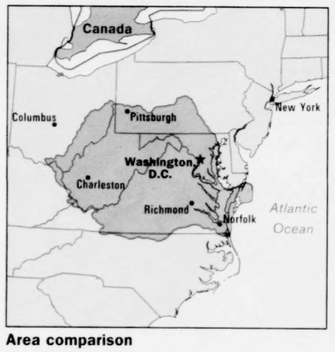
International airports
Bucharest, Tîrgu Mureş

Language
Romanian, Hungarian, German

Religion
70% Romanian Orthodox, 6% Roman Catholic, 3% Greek Catholic (Uniate), 6% Protestant, 15% other

Literacy
98%

Climate
Temperate: long, sometimes severe winters; hot summers; prolonged autumn.



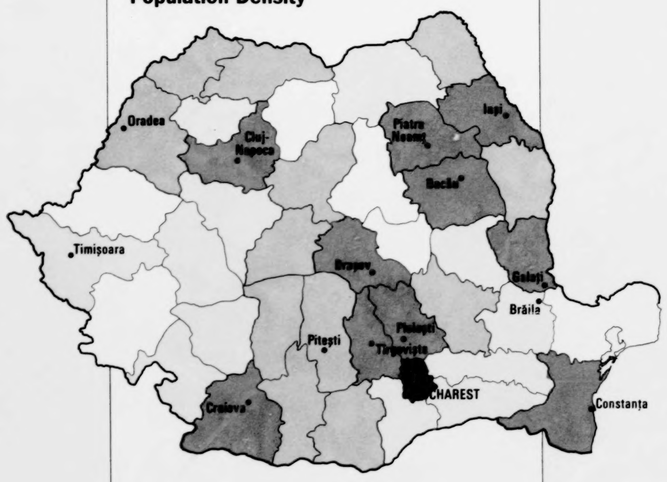
Area comparison

Scale 1:4,700,000
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

International boundary
County *(judeţ)* boundary
★ National capital
◉ County (judeţ) center
Railroad
Expressway
Other road
Principal port

Bucureşti is a municipality with county status.

Population Density



Persons per square kilometer

0	65	85	100	200	1,000 and above
0	168	220	259	518	2,590 and above

Persons per square mile

Based on 1987 data, by first-level administrative unit *(judeţ)*.

The population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles

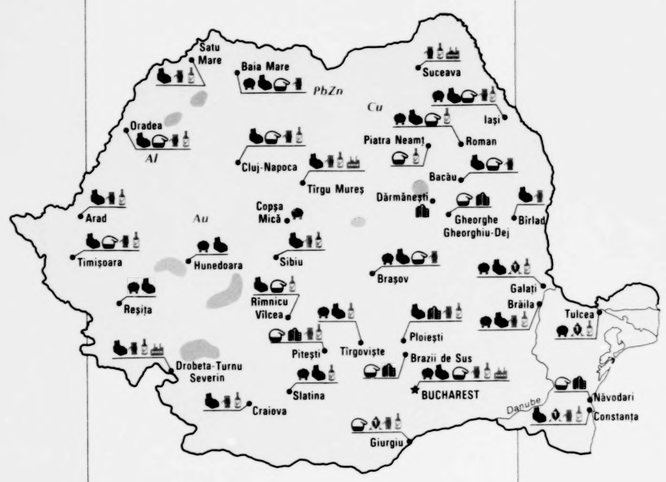
Economic Activity

INDUSTRY

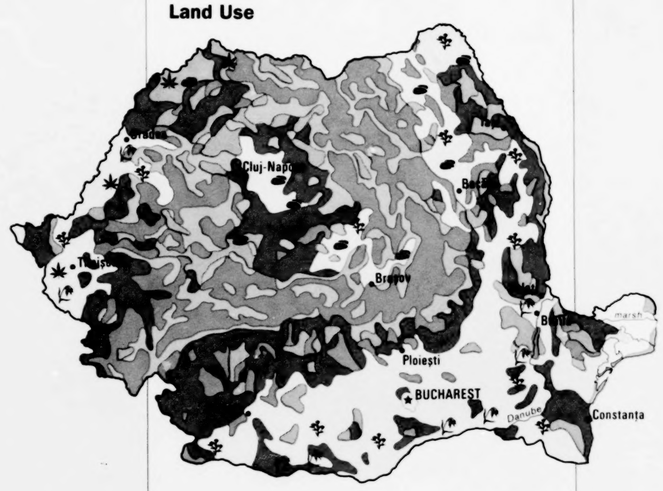
- Ferrous and nonferrous mining and metallurgy
- Machinery, metal goods, and building materials
- Chemicals
- Petroleum refining
- Shipbuilding
- Textiles and clothing
- Food processing
- Light industry (wood, paper, glass, and ceramics)

MINERALS

- Hard coal
- Brown coal
- Iron ore
- *Al* Bauxite (aluminum ore)
- *Au* Gold
- *Cu* Copper
- *PbZn* Lead and zinc



Land Use



- Urban or built-up area
- Forest
- Meadows and pastures
- Permanent crops (orchards and vineyards)
- Mixed farming (grains, vegetables, and livestock)
- Field crops (wheat, corn, soybeans, sunflowers, and sugar beets)
- Flax
- Hemp
- Potatoes
- Rice

Timeline

1200

13th century
Walachian and Moldavian principalities emerge

14th-19th centuries
Region alternately subject to, or allied with, Hungary and Ottoman Empire

1526
Transylvania is semi-autonomous principality ruled by Hungarian princes but subject to Turkish authority

1699
Transylvania part of Austro-Hungarian Empire

1859-61
United Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia within Ottoman Empire, renamed Romania

1878
Treaty of Berlin recognizes independence of Romania

1881
Kingdom of Romania formally proclaimed

1900

1918-20
Post-WWI annexation of Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Bukovina

1930
King Carol II establishes royal dictatorship

1940
Bessarabia and N. Bukovina ceded to Soviet Union, S. Dobruja to Bulgaria, N. Transylvania to Hungary; Carol II abdicates in favor of son Michael

1940

1941
Romania enters WWII against Soviet Union

1944
Romania surrenders, reenters war on Allied side

1945
Communist-dominated government installed

1947
King Michael abdicates

1960

1964
Declaration of autonomy within Communist Bloc

1967
Ceauşescu becomes President of the Council of State merging leadership of state and party

1968
Ceauşescu denounces Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia

1980

1982
Romania calls on Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan

1987
Ceausescu indicates Romania will not follow Soviet reform trends

1989
Countrywide protests begin in Timişoara, Ceausescu and wife executed, National Salvation Front takes over government

1990
Multiparty elections held; National Salvation Front landslide victory clouded by campaign fraud

1990

YUGOSLAVIA

Land area
98,610 square miles

Coastline
2,445 miles (including offshore islands)

Length of boundaries
Albania 302 mi., Austria 193 mi., Bulgaria 335 mi., Greece 153 mi., Hungary 392 mi., Italy 126 mi., Romania 339 mi.

Total population
23,841,608 (1990 estimate)
33% urban, 67% rural

Largest cities

Belgrade 1,470, 073	*Novi Sad 257,685*
Zagreb 1,174,512	*Niš 230,711*
Skopje 504,932	*Priština 210,040*
Sarajevo 448,519	*Rijeka 193,044*
Ljubljana 305,211	*Banja Luka 183,618*

Length of road network
75,029 miles (44,313 paved)

Length of rail network
5,760 miles (2,343 electrified)

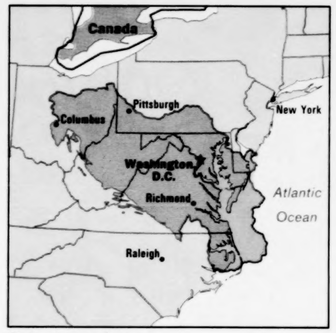
International airports
Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Ljubljana, Mostar, Niš, Ohrid, Pula, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Split, Titograd, Tivat, Zadar, Zagreb

Language
Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian (all official), Albanian, Hungarian

Religion
50% Eastern Orthodox, 30% Roman Catholic, 9% Islamic, 1% Protestant, 10% other

Literacy
90.5%

Climate
Temperate: mild, rainy winters with hot, relatively dry summers along the coast; cold winters with warm summers inland.



Area comparison

Scale 1:4,800,000
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

- International boundary
- Republic boundary
- Autonomous province boundary
- ★ National capital
- ◉ Republic or autonomous province capital
- Railroad
- Expressway
- Other road
- ◈ Principal port

Kosovo and Vojvodina are autonomous provinces within the Republic of Serbia.

Yugoslav republic names that appear on the map vary from the native forms generally approved by the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN).

Variant form	Native form
Bosnia and Hercegovina[a]	*Bosna i Hercegovina*
Croatia	*Hrvatska*
Macedonia	*Makedonija*
Montenegro	*Crna Gora*
Serbia	*Srbija*
Slovenia	*Slovenija*

[a] *Historically, Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

Population Density

Persons per square kilometer

0 50 100 200 and above

0 129 217 518 and above

Persons per square mile

Based on 1981 data, by second- and third-level administrative unit (*opstina*).

The population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

0 50 100 Kilometers

0 50 100 Miles

Economic Activity

INDUSTRY

- Ferrous and nonferrous mining and metallurgy
- Machinery, metal goods, and building materials
- Chemicals
- Petroleum refining
- Shipbuilding
- Textiles and clothing
- Food processing
- Light industry (wood, paper, glass, and ceramics)

MINERALS

- Hard coal
- Brown coal
- Iron ore
- *Al* Bauxite (aluminum ore)
- *Cr* Chromium
- *Cu* Copper
- *PbZn* Lead and zinc

Land Use

- Urban or built-up area
- Forest
- Pastures and valley farming
- Permanent crops (olives, grapes, and citrus)
- Mixed farming (grains, horticulture, vineyards, and livestock)
- Field crops (wheat, corn, and sunflowers)
- Rice
- Sugar beets
- Tobacco

1100

925-1102
Kingdom of Croatia

1102
Croatia loses independence, accepts Hungarian king

1331-55
Kingdom of Serbia golden age

1389
Serbs defeated by Ottoman Turks at Battle of Kosovo

1527
Croatia passes under Hapsburg sovereignty

1718
Turks withdraw from Croatia

1830
Serbia granted autonomy within Ottoman Empire

1900

1878
Treaty of Berlin:
Serbia independent
Montenegro independent
Macedonia returned to Ottomans
Bosnia and Herzegovina administered by Austria–Hungary

1912-13
Balkan Wars—Serbia acquires N. Macedonia

1914
Assassination of Austrian archduke at Sarajevo by pro-Serbian terrorist launches WWI

1918
"Yugoslavia" created as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes

1929
Name changed to Kingdom of Yugoslavia

1934
Assassination of King Alexander

1940

1941
WWII invasion by German and Italian forces; "independent state" set up in Croatia under *ustasi* extremists, puppet regime in Serbia

1941-44
Partisan warfare against Germans

1944
Belgrade liberated by Soviets and Tito's Partisans

1946
Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia composed of six republics under Tito

1948
Yugoslavia breaks from Soviet Bloc

1954
Dispute with Italy over Free Territory of Trieste

1960

1965-66
Major round of economic reforms

1974
Constitution increases powers of the republics

1975
Final agreement over Trieste

1980
Tito's death; country ruled by collective presidency

1990

1988-89
Resurgent Serbian nationalism sparks separatist movements in Croatia and Slovenia

1989
Serbia amends its constitution to increase control over Kosovo Province; troops quell demonstrations by ethnic Albanians in Kosovo

1990
First free multiparty elections won by non-Communists in Croatia and Slovenia, both moving toward separation; ethnic tensions coming to a boil in Kosovo

GLOSSARY OF HISTORICAL REGIONS

Anhalt. Central East Germany, level region except for outliers of lower Harz (Hartz Mountains). Former small German state, part of East Germany since 1945. United into single duchy (1863), joined North German Confederation (1867), became part of German Empire in 1871. Proclaimed a republic (1918) and joined Weimar Republic (1919-33). After World War II, incorporated with former Prussian province of Saxony to form State of Saxony-Anhalt, one of five states constituted in Soviet occupation zone. Divided in 1952 between East German administrative districts *(Bezirke)* of Halle and Magdeburg. In July 1990, law passed to restore State of Saxony-Anhalt as one of the traditional states *(Länder)* of a unified Germany. Principal city: Dessau.

Banat. Low-lying region straddling Romania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary between the Transylvanian Alps and the Danube, Tisza (Tisa), and Mureş (Maros) Rivers. Settled chiefly by Magyars in the Middle Ages, held by Ottoman Empire after 1552 (part of Turkish Banat [province] of Temesvar), reclaimed by Hungary (1779), where it essentially remained until Romania and Yugoslavia received portions by Treaty of Trianon after World War I:

- **Romanian Banat** . . . area within Timiş and Caraş-Severin Counties and including cities of Timişoara, Lugoj, and Reşiţa. Principal city: Timişoara.
- **Yugoslav Banat** . . . E area of Vojvodina, a multinational autonomous province within the Socialist Republic of Serbia. (Yugoslav Banat united with regions of Bačka and Srem to form Vojvodina in 1946.) Principal city: Zrenjanin.
- **Hungarian Banat** . . . small area near city of Szeged, last vestige of historical Banat located within Hungary.

Bessarabia. Area of Soviet Union E of Romania between the Prut and Dnestr Rivers, composed primarily of Moldavian SSR. Originally part of Roman province of Dacia and named after Bessarab dynasty of Walachia (14th century). Contested between Ottoman Turks and Russia, later annexed by Romania (1918), and seized by Soviet Union along with N Bukovina (1940). N area around Khotin and S coastal plain—with largely Ukrainian populations—added to Ukrainian SSR, forming E part of Chernovtsy Oblast and all of Izmail Oblast (the latter merged with Odessa Oblast in 1954); the central and largely Romanian-speaking portion renamed Moldavian SSR. Principal city: Kishinëv.

Bohemia. W Czechoslovakia. Historic ethnic mix of Germans and Czechs. Part of Great Moravian Empire (ninth century), kingdom within Holy Roman Empire, enjoyed golden age under Charles I (1346-78). Under Hapsburg domination (1526), gradually deprived of self-rule until 1918 when incorporated—along with Moravia and Slovakia—into independent Czechoslovakia (1918-39). Invaded and made part of German "protectorate" of Bohemia-Moravia (1939), liberated in 1945, and returned to a restored Czechoslovakia. Bohemia, with Moravia and Czechoslovak Silesia, forms one of two internal republics of Czechoslovakia; Slovakia constitutes the other. Principal city: Prague.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Central Yugoslavia. Consists of two regions: Bosnia in N; smaller Herzegovina in S, roughly corresponding to basin of Neretva River. Bosnia settled by Croats and Serbs in seventh century. Early independence maintained until kingdom fell to Turks (1463); Herzegovina merged with Bosnia under Turkish rule. Placed under Austro-Hungarian administration (1878) and annexed by Austria-Hungary (1908). After World War I, Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed to Serbia into newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918)—renamed Yugoslavia (1929). During World War II, formed part of nominally independent State of Croatia (1941-45). Made constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946. Region particularly mixed ethnically, with large number of Slavic Muslims. Principal cities: Sarajevo (Bosnia), Mostar (Herzegovina).

Brandenburg. E central East Germany, situated partly in North European Plain and including city of Berlin. Former German state, part of East Germany since 1945. Emerged as military power in 17th century, history from 1701 (when Frederick III took the title King of Prussia) identified with that of Prussia. After 500 years, Hohenzollern rule ended in 1918. In 1945, Potsdam Conference placed area of Brandenburg E of Oder and Neisse Rivers under Polish administration. After formal dissolution of Prussia (1947), area of Prussian Brandenburg W of Oder-Neisse Line reconstituted as one of five states in Soviet occupation zone. Divided in 1952 among East German administrative districts *(Bezirke)* of Frankfurt, Potsdam, and (in part) Cottbus. In July 1990, law passed to restore State of Brandenburg as one of the traditional states *(Länder)* of a unified Germany. Principal city: Berlin.

Bukovina. NE Romania and W Ukrainian SSR (most of Chernovtsy Oblast) between the Moldavian Carpathian Mountains and the Dnestr River. Historical nucleus of Principality of Moldavia (14th century), ceded by Ottoman Empire to Austria (1777), transferred to Romania (1918). N Bukovina seized, along with Bessarabia, by Soviet Union (1940), and first incorporated into Moldavian SSR. Occupied by German and Romanian forces (1941-45); N Bukovina—with solid Ukrainian population—became part of Ukraine (1945), while S Bukovina—populated by Romanians—remained part of Romania. Principal cities: Chernovtsy (Soviet Union), Suceava (Romania).

Croatia. NW and N central Yugoslavia. Composed of three regions: Croatia proper, Slavonia, and coastal Dalmatia. Settled in seventh century by Croats, among first South Slavic people to accept Christianity. Joined with Hungary in 1102, retained autonomy under Hungarian crown, taken (along with Slavonia) by Turks in 16th century. Croatia and Slavonia reunited with Hungary (1867) as autonomous kingdom. After World War I, most of Dalmatia finally united with Croatia-Slavonia, becoming part of newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918)—renamed Yugoslavia (1929). With German invasion of Yugoslavia during World War II, "Independent State of Croatia" proclaimed under the *ustaši* extremists, who conducted genocidal war against the Serbs (1941-45). Made constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946. Gained portion of Italian territory in 1947 upon ethnic division of Istria. Separatist stirrings in 1970s reaching peak in 1990 under a non-Communist nationalist government. Principal city: Zagreb.

Dalmatia. Mountainous (Dinaric Alps) coastal region of Yugoslavia, extending some 350 miles along E shore of Adriatic Sea, and including numerous islands. Invaded and settled by Slavs in seventh century, contested among rulers of Croatia, Hungary, and Serbia until 1420 when most of littoral came under control of Venice. Part of French Empire (1805-13) and restored to Austria (1815) as crownland and titular kingdom. After World War I, most of Dalmatia finally united with Croatia-Slavonia, becoming part of newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918)—renamed Yugoslavia (1929). During World War II, part of "Independent State of Croatia," except for most islands and coastal towns, which were temporarily annexed by Italy. Included in Socialist Republic of Croatia in 1946. Principal city: Split. Historical capital: Zadar.

Dobruja. SE Romania and NE Bulgaria between the lower Danube River and the Black Sea. Originally part of Roman Empire, later belonged to Byzantine Empire, to medieval Bulgaria, and (after 15th century) to Ottoman Empire. N Dobruja awarded to Romania by Treaty of Berlin (1878); S Dobruja initially part of Bulgaria (1878), ceded to

Romania (1913), returned to Bulgaria by Treaty of Craiova (1940). Principal cities: Constanţa (Romania), Tolbukhin (Bulgaria).

Eastern Rumelia. See Rumelia.

East Prussia. Former province of Prussia on SE Baltic shore. Separated in 1919 from major part of Germany by Polish Corridor and Free City of Danzig. Reunited with Hitler's Third Reich by conquest of Poland (1939), overrun by Soviet troops (1945). Divided by decision of Potsdam Conference: S two-thirds that contained lake/forest region of Masuria given to Poland; N third to Soviet Union. Poland called its portion Olsztyn Province, with small E area added to what was then Białystok Province. Russian portion first constituted Köngisberg Okrug, renamed Kaliningrad Oblast (a detached oblast of the Russian SFSR) in 1946. Principal cities: Olsztyn (Poland), Kaliningrad (Soviet Union).

Epirus. Coastal region of NW Greece and S Albania, hinterland extending to E watershed of Pindus Mountains. After brief domination by Serbs (14th century), passed to Ottoman rule (1430). Greece received E part in 1881 and much of W portion in 1919, N part originally assigned to Albania in 1913.

- **Northern Epirus** . . . S Albania, inhabited by sizable Greek minority. First occupied by Greek troops in 1914 but redesignated to Albania by Conference of Ambassadors (1921). Occupied and claimed by Greece in 1940, claim not recognized by Allied foreign ministers in Paris (1946). Greek claim repeated in 1958, settled in 1971 with exchange of Albanian and Greek ambassadors. In 1985, the state of war between the two countries (in existence since 1940) was terminated. Principal city: Gjirokastër.

- **Greek Epirus** . . . NW Greece, geographic region encompassing four departments *(nomoi)*. Principal city: Ioánnina.

Galicia. SE Poland and NW Ukrainian SSR (Volyn, Rovno, L'vov, Ternopol', and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts), extending from N slopes of Carpathian Mountains into the North European Plain. Originally the Kingdom of Halicz-Lodomeria, incorporated into Poland during 14th century. With first partition of Poland, area annexed to Austria (1772), ceded to Poland as result of World War I, and divided between Poland (W Galicia) and Soviet Union (E Galicia) following World War II (1945). Principal cities: Kraków (Poland), L'vov (Soviet Union).

Istria. NW Yugoslavia comprising the Istrian Peninsula. Inhabited by Istrians who were overthrown by Romans in second century B.C. Under control of diverse Mediterranean powers until 1797 when entire peninsula came under rule of Austria. Ceded to Italy in 1919. After World War II, most of area passed to Yugoslavia (1947) where it was divided between Slovenia in N, Croatia in S. NW portion formed Free Territory of Trieste (1947-54), divided between Italy and Yugoslavia in 1954, all claims finally settled by treaty in 1975. Principal city: Pula.

Kosovo. S Yugoslavia, one of two autonomous provinces of Socialist Republic of Serbia. Heartland of medieval Kingdom of Serbia; Kosovo Polje (Plain of Kosovo) was site of Turkish victories over Serbs, Albanians, and Bosnians (1389), and Hungarians (1448). Under Ottoman rule until 1913 when partitioned between Serbia and Montenegro. During World War II, integrated into Albania under Italian occupation (1941-44), restored to Serbia by Yugoslav forces (1945). Autonomous region since 1946—initially under name of Kosovo-Metohija (abbrev. Kosmet)—based on predominantly Albanian population (about 90-percent majority). Since 1989, Serbian steps to curtail Kosovo's autonomy have exacerbated tensions between Serbs and ethnic Albanians. Principal city: Priština.

Macedonia. S central Balkan Peninsula, including most of middle Vardar River valley in S Yugoslavia, SW corner of Bulgaria, and most of N Greece to the Aegean Sea. Major center of both Second Bulgarian Empire (13th century) and Kingdom of Serbia (14th century). Gradually came under Ottoman Empire control after decisive Battle of Kosovo (1389). Held by Turks until 1912 when Bulgarian, Serbian, and Greek claims led to Balkan Wars. (Macedonia's allocation to Bulgaria by Treaty of San Stefano in 1878 was nullified by Congress of Berlin later the same year.) Since 1913, divided politically among the three countries:

- **Yugoslav Macedonia** or **Vardar Macedonia** . . . southernmost Yugoslavia. Allocated to Serbia by Treaty of Bucharest (1913), which ended Second Balkan War. After World War I, became part of newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918)—renamed Yugoslavia (1929). Made constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946 on basis of nearly homogenous Macedonian population and with an official Macedonian language. Principal city: Skopje.

- **Bulgarian Macedonia** or **Pirin Macedonia** . . . SW corner of Bulgaria, including Struma and Mesta River valleys, part of Sofiya Province. Allocated to Bulgaria as result of Second Balkan War (1913) when Serbs and Greeks defeated Bulgaria and partitioned most of historical Macedonia between Yugoslavia and Greece. Entire Macedonian region briefly occupied by Bulgaria during 1915-18 and 1941-44. Bulgarian Government denies existence of a separate Macedonian nationality, claiming all as Bulgarians. Principal city: Blagoevgrad.

- **Greek Macedonia** . . . N central Greece, geographic region encompassing 13 departments *(nomoi)* and Mount Athos autonomous area. Principal city: Thessaloníki.

Mecklenburg. N East Germany, situated on lowlands of Baltic Sea coast and North European Plain. Former German state, part of East Germany since 1945. Early duchy divided into two parts, both elevated to grand duchies by Congress of Vienna (1815). Joined North German Confederation (1867) and the German Empire (1871). After World War I, grand dukes deposed and two states of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz united into State of Mecklenburg (1934). After World War II, reconstituted (along with W Pomerania) as one of five states in Soviet occupation zone. Divided in 1952 among East German administrative districts *(Bezirke)* of Neubrandenburg, Rostock, and Schwerin. In July 1990, law passed to restore State of Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania as one of the traditional states *(Länder)* of a unified Germany. Principal cities: Rostock, Schwerin.

Moldavia. E Romania between the Moldavian Carpathian Mountains and the Prut River (boundary with Soviet Moldavian SSR). Name derived from Moldova River. Originally part of Roman province of Dacia, later a 14th century principality (that included Bukovina and Bessarabia), under rule of Ottoman Turks (16th century). United with Walachia into Danubian Principalities, later known as United Principalities of Moldavia and Walachia (1859-61)—renamed Romania (1861). Principal cities: Iaşi, Galaţi. (The area comprising Moldavian SSR is described under Bessarabia.)

Montenegro. SW Yugoslavia. Origin dates to Turkish victory at Battle of Kosovo (1389) when defeated Serbs took refuge on "Black Mountain." Area never yielded to Turkish authority, secured complete independence in 1878, and proclaimed a kingdom in 1910. Fought against Turkey in Balkan Wars (1912-13), declared war on Austria-Hungary (1914). After World War I, Montenegro merged its existence as independent kingdom into newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918)—renamed Yugoslavia (1929). During World War II, occupied by Italians,

who, like the Turks, found its mountain stronghold inaccessible. Made constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946. Principal city: Titograd. Historical capital: Cetinje.

Moravia. Central Czechoslovakia, name derived from Morava River. Settled by Slavic people (Moravians) from end of sixth century. Center of Great Moravian Empire (ninth century), succumbed to Magyars (906), march of Holy Roman Empire, part of Kingdom of Bohemia (from 11th century). Under Hapsburg domination (1526), separate crownland of Austria (1849), and incorporated—along with Bohemia and Slovakia—into independent Czechoslovakia (1918-39). United with Czechoslovak Silesia forming province of Moravia and Silesia (1927). Made part of German "protectorate" of Bohemia-Moravia (1939), liberated in 1945, and returned to a restored Czechoslovakia. Moravia and Czechoslovak Silesia, with Bohemia, form one of two internal republics of Czechoslovakia; Slovakia constitutes the other. Principal city: Brno.

Northern Epirus. See Epirus.

Pomerania. NE East Germany and N Poland, comprising part of North European Plain extending along Baltic Sea coast from Stralsund to Vistula River. Conquered by Poles, independent duchy (11th century), contested among Poles, Germans, and Swedes until 1815 when most of area came under control of Prussia. From 1919 until 1939, divided among Germany, Poland, and Free City of Danzig. The German portion constituted Prussian province of Pomerania, the Polish portion formed province of Pomerelia. After World War II (1945), partitioned between East Germany and Poland--W of Oder River, excluding Stettin, incorporated into German State of Mecklenburg; the remaining, and greater, part transferred to Poland. The German population of the Polish area was expelled. Principal cities: Szczecin (Stettin), Gdańsk (Danzig).

Prussia. Former German state, N and central Germany. Name originally applied to region (the later East Prussia) inhabited by early Prussians, a people of Baltic stock. Conquered by Order of Teutonic Knights in 13th century, passed under Polish suzerainty during much of 15th to 17th century. Evolved into strong military state under Frederick the Great (1740-86), took lead in economic unification of Germany, led North German Confederation (1867-71), and in 1871 William I of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany. Kingdom of Prussia became republic (1918) and joined Weimar Republic (1919-33). Most of territory lost by Germany after World War I was Prussian, and until 1939 East Prussia separated from Germany by Polish Corridor. Prussia formally dissolved after World War II (1947) by Allied Control Council in Germany in order to make a more rational state organization. Remaining areas E of Oder-Neisse Rivers placed under Polish administration, and N part of East Prussia given to Soviet Union.

Rumelia. Balkan Peninsula possessions of Ottoman Empire including Albania, Macedonia, and Thrace. NW part set up in 1878 as Bulgaria and the autonomous province of Eastern Rumelia.

- **Eastern Rumelia** . . . S part of present-day Bulgaria including Rhodope Mountains and upper Maritsa River valley. Separated from Thracian area of Rumelia by Treaty of Berlin (1878) and annexed by Bulgaria (1885). Principal city: Plovdiv.

Ruthenia. Extreme W Ukrainian SSR (Transcarpathian or Zakarpatskaya Oblast). Name is Latinized form of the word Russia. Ruled by Hapsburg Empire for 150 years, given to Czechoslovakia after World War I by Treaty of Trianon (1920), and annexed by Hungary (1939). While in Czechoslovakia, area constituted easternmost province variously known as Ruthenia, Carpathian Ruthenia, Carpathian Russia, Subcarpathian Ruthenia, or Carpatho-Ukraine. Occupied by Soviet troops (1944), region returned briefly to Czechoslovakia until ceded to Soviet Union (1945). Principal city: Uzhgorod.

Saxony. SE East Germany, almost completely situated in the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains) and its foothills. Former German state, part of East Germany since 1945. Early kingdom, showed advanced economic development by 16th century, became member of German Confederation (1867), and accepted as member of the German Empire (1871). After World War I, became State of Saxony within Weimar Republic (1919-33), and after World War II reconstituted (along with a portion of Silesia) as one of the five states in Soviet occupation zone. Divided in 1952 among East German administrative districts *(Bezirke)* of Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, and (in part) Cottbus. In July 1990, law passed to restore State of Saxony as one of the traditional states *(Länder)* of a unified Germany. Principal cities: Dresden, Leipzig.

Serbia. E Yugoslavia. Settled by Serbs, a South Slavic people, in seventh century. Medieval Kingdom of Serbia flourished under Stephen Dushan (1331-55). Defeated by Turks at Battle of Kosovo (1389), became part of Ottoman Empire (1459), granted autonomy (1830). Complete independence achieved in 1878 and proclaimed a kingdom in 1882. Aspirations for "Greater Serbia" led to participation in Balkan Wars (1912-13), territory doubled by acquisition of N Macedonia and Kosovo. Held responsible by Austria for assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia (1914)—precipitating World War I. After dissolution of Austro-Hungarian Empire, Serbia merged its existence as independent kingdom into newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918)—renamed Yugoslavia (1929). Communist-led Partisan and loyalist Četnik resistance against Germans and Italian invaders during World War II. Made constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946, includes autonomous provinces of Kosovo (with about 90-percent Albanian majority) and Vojvodina (with mixed population of Serbs, Hungarians, and Croats). Currently resisting efforts to democratize and loosen Yugoslav federation. Principal city: Belgrade.

Silesia. SW Poland, with smaller areas in N central Czechoslovakia and SE East Germany, comprising a wide valley of upper Oder River. Name derived from Vandal tribe Silingae. An integral part of Poland (11th century), reverted to Bohemia (14th century), under Hapsburg domination (1526). Seized by Prussia from Austria (1742), most of region remained under Prussian/German rule until assigned to Poland after World War I:

- **Polish Silesia** . . . greater part of historical Silesia. Comprises former Prussian areas of Upper and Lower Silesia. Portion of Upper Silesia assigned to Poland (1921), occupied by Germany (1939); most of Upper and Lower Silesia awarded to Poland after World War II (1945). Principal cities: Opole (Upper Silesia), Wrocław (Lower Silesia).
- **Czechoslovak Silesia** . . . Austo-Hungarian crownland until 1919 when incorporated into newly independent Czechoslovakia. United with Moravia, forming province of Moravia and Silesia (1927). Occupied by Germany (1938), recovered for Czechoslovakia (1945). Principal city: Ostrava.
- **German Silesia** . . . westernmost part of historical Silesia lying W of Neisse River, only area of pre-1919 Silesia remaining under German control. Principal city: Görlitz.

Slavonia. See Croatia.

Slovakia. E Czechoslovakia. Settled by Slavic people (Slovaks), part of Great Moravian Empire (ninth century), occupied by Magyars (906). Remained under Hungarian domination until 1918 when incorporated—along with

Bohemia and Moravia—into independent Czechoslovakia. Granted autonomy by Munich Pact (1938), declared short-lived independence before taken under "protection" of Hitler's Third Reich (1939). Liberated 1944-45 and returned to a restored Czechoslovakia. Slovakia is one of two internal republics of Czechoslovakia. Principal city: Bratislava.

Slovenia. NW Yugoslavia. Settled by Slovenes, a branch of South Slavs, in sixth century. Unlike Croats or Serbs, Slovenes never able to establish their own independent state. Area passed to Hapsburgs (14th century) where it remained until after World War I when Slovenia created from several Austrian provinces. Merged into newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (1918)—renamed Yugoslavia (1929). During World War II, partitioned among Italy, Germany, and Hungary. Made constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946. Gained small portion of Italian territory in 1947 upon ethnic division of Istria. In 1990, moving toward high degree of autonomy or outright independence from Yugoslav federation. Principal city: Ljubljana.

Sudetenland. Czechoslovak border areas of Bohemia and Moravia that before World War II had majority German populations; name derived from the Sudeten (Sudetic Mountains). Yielded to Germany after Munich Pact (1938), absorbed into Hitler's Third Reich (1939). Restored to Czechoslovakia in 1945. Most of the German population expelled by decision of Potsdam Conference. Principal city: Liberec.

Thuringia. SW East Germany, large part of which covered by Thüringer Wald (Thuringian Forest). Former German state, part of East Germany since 1945. Early center of the Reformation (16th century), split into several duchies which joined the German Empire in 1871. After World War I, Thuringian States combined to form State of Thuringia in Weimar Republic (1919-33). After World War II, reconstituted as one of five states in Soviet occupation zone. Divided in 1952 among East German administrative districts *(Bezirke)* of Erfurt, Gera, and Suhl. In July 1990, law passed to restore State of Thuringia as one of the traditional states *(Länder)* of a unified Germany. Principal city: Erfurt.

Transylvania. NW and central Romania bounded by the Moldavian Carpathian Mountains and the Transylvanian Alps. Originally part of Roman province of Dacia, early center of Hungarian civilization, subject to Ottoman rule during 16th and 17th centuries, and absorbed by Austro-Hungarian Empire at end of 17th century. An integral part of Hungary from 1867, incorporated into Romania after World War I by Treaty of Trianon (1920). N Transylvania ceded to Hungary (1940-45) and returned to Romania after World War II. Hungarian minority of about 2 million continues demands for cultural autonomy. Principal city: Cluj-Napoca.

Walachia. S Romania bounded by the Danube River and the Transylvanian Alps. Muntenia (Greater Walachia) located E of Olt River, Oltenia (Lesser Walachia) located to the W. Originally part of Roman province of Dacia, later held by Hungary and Ottoman Turks, periodically occupied by Russia (18th and 19th centuries). United with Moldavia into Danubian Principalities, later known as United Principalities of Moldavia and Walachia (1859-61)—renamed Romania (1861). Principal cities: Bucharest, Craiova.

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NATIONAL FACTS

ALBANIA

Geography

Total area: 28,750 sq km (11,100 sq mi); land area: 27,400 sq km (10,579 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 768 km (477 mi) total; Greece 282 km (175 mi), Yugoslavia 486 km (302 mi)

Coastline: 362 km (225 mi)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specified
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Disputes: Kosovo question with Yugoslavia; Northern Epirus question with Greece

Climate: mild temperate; cool, cloudy, wet winters; hot, clear, dry summers; interior is cooler and wetter; Tiranë average temperatures: January 6.8°C (44°F); July 23.9°C (75°F)

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes; tsunami occur along southwestern coast; deforestation seems to be slowing

People

Population: 3,273,131 (July 1990), growth rate 1.9% (1990)

Birth rate: 25 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 5 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: 0 migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 52 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 72 years male, 78 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 3.0 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: Albanian 90%, Greeks 8%, other 2% (Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians) (1989 est.)

Religion: Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state; all churches and mosques were closed in 1967 and religious observances prohibited; pre-1967 estimates of religious affiliation—70% Islamic, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic

Language: Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek

Literacy: 75%

Economy

Overview: As the poorest country in Europe, Albania's development lags behind even the least favored areas of the Yugoslav economy. For over forty years,the Stalinist-type economy operated on the principles of central planning and state ownership of the means of production. In recent years Albania has introduced limited economic reforms to stimulate its lagging economy, provide incentives, and decentralize decisionmaking. In an effort to expand international ties, Tirane has reestablished diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and expressed interest in developing ties with the US within the year. The Albanians have also announced their intention to accept foreign investment. Albania possesses considerable mineral resources and is largely self-sufficient in food; several years of drought have hindered agricultural development. Numerical estimates of Albanian economic activity are subject to an especially wide margin of error because the government until recently considered all economic statistics a state secret.

GNP: $3.8 billion, per capita $1,200; real growth rate NA% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $2.3 billion; expenditures $2.3 billion, including capital expenditures of NA (1989)

Exports: $378 million (f.o.b., 1987 est.); *commodities*—asphalt,bitumen, petroleum products, metals and metallic ores, electricity, oil, vegetables, fruits, tobacco; *partners*—Italy, Yugoslavia, FRG,Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary

Imports: $255 million (f.o.b., 1987 est.); *commodities*—machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; *partners*—Italy, Yugoslavia, FRG, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, GDR

External debt: $NA

Industrial production: growth rate NA

Electricity: 1,630,000 kW capacity; 4,725 million kWh produced, 1,440 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, oil, cement, chemicals, basic metals, hydropower

Agriculture: arable land per capita among lowest in Europe; one-half of work force engaged in farming; produces wide range of temperate-zone crops and livestock; claims self-sufficiency in grain output

Aid: none

Currency: lek (plural—leke); 1 lek (L) = 100 qintars

Exchange rates: leke (L) per US$1—8.00 (noncommercial fixed rate since 1986), 4.14 (commercial fixed rate since 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

BULGARIA

Geography

Total area: 110,910 sq km (42,822 sq mi); land area: 110,550 sq km (42,683 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 1,881 km (1,169 mi) total; Greece 494 km (307 mi), Romania 608 km (378 mi), Turkey 240 km (149 mi), Yugoslavia 539 km (335 mi)

Coastline: 354 km (220 mi)

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Disputes: Macedonia question with Greece and Yugoslavia

Climate: temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers. Sofia average temperatures: January 2.2°C (28°F); July 20.6°C (69°F)

Environment: subject to earthquakes, landslides; deforestation; air pollution

People

Population: 8,933,544 (July 1990), growth rate —0.3% (1990)

Birth rate: 13 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 12 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: —4 migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 13 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 69 years male, 76 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 1.9 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarian, 8.5% Turk, 2.6% Gypsy, 2.5% Macedonian, 0.3% Armenian, 0.2% Russian, 0.6% other

Religion: religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Islamic, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian, and other

Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Literacy: 95% (est.)

Economy

Overview: Growth in the lackluster Bulgarian economy fell to the 2% annual level in the 1980s, and by 1989 Sofia's foreign debt had skyrocketed to over $10 billion—giving a debt service ratio of more than 40% of hard currency earnings and leading the regime to declare a moratorium on its hard currency payments. The post-Zhivkov regime faces major problems of renovating an aging industrial plant; coping with worsening energy, food, and consumer goods shortages; keeping abreast of rapidly unfolding technological developments; investing in additional energy capacity (the portion of electric power from nuclear energy reached 37% in 1988); and motivating workers, in part by giving them a share in the earnings of their enterprises. A major decree of January 1989 summarized and extended the government's economic restructuring efforts, which include a partial decentralization of controls over production decisions and foreign trade. The new regime in mid-1990 promised more extensive reforms and eventually a market economy, but has been sluggish thus far in formulating and implementing its reform program.

GNP: $51.2 billion, per capita $5,710; real growth rate —0.1% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 12% (1989); 15% (first six months 1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $26 billion; expenditures $28 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA billion (1988)

Exports: $16.0 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 60.5%; agricultural products 14.7%; manufactured consumer goods 10.6%; fuels, minerals, raw materials, and metals 8.5%; other 5.7%; *partners*—USSR 66%, CEMA 19%, EC 3%, US 1%

Imports: $15.0 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—fuels, minerals, and raw materials 45.2%; machinery and equipment 39.8%; manufactured consumer goods 4.6%; agricultural products 3.8%; other 6.6%; *partners*—USSR 54%, CEMA 21%, EC 9%, US 2%

External debt: $10 billion (1989)

Industrial production: growth rate 0.9% (1988)

Electricity: 11,500,000 kW capacity; 45,000 million kWh produced, 5,000 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: food processing, machine and metal building, electronics, chemicals

Agriculture: accounts for about 20% of GNP; climate and soil conditions support livestock raising and the growing of various graincrops, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits and tobacco; more than one-third of the arable land devoted to grain; world's fourth-largest tobacco exporter; surplus food producer

Aid: donor—$1.6 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-88)

Currency: lev (plural—leva); 1 lev (Lv)=100 stotinki

Exchange rates: leva (Lv) per US$1—0.84 (1989), 0.82 (1988), 0.90 (1987), 0.95 (1986), 1.03 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Geography

Total area: 127,870 sq km (49,371 sq mi); land area: 125,460 sq km (48,440 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 3,446 km (2,141 mi) total; Austria 548 km (341 mi), GDR 459 km (285 mi), Hungary 676 km (420 mi), Poland 1,309 km (813 mi), USSR 98 km (61 mi), FRG 356 km (221 mi)

Coastline: none—landlocked

Maritime claims: none—landlocked

Disputes: Nagymaros Dam dispute with Hungary

Climate: temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters. Prague average temperatures: January 1.5°C (29.5°F); July 19.4°C (67°F)

Environment: infrequent earthquakes; acid rain; water pollution; air pollution

People

Population: 15,683,234 (July 1990), growth rate 0.3% (1990)

Birth rate: 14 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 11 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: negligible migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 11 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 69 years male, 76 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 2.0 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: 62.9% Czech, 31.8% Slovak, 3.8% Hungarian, 0.3% German, 0.5% Polish, 0.3% Ukrainian, 0.1% Russian, 0.3% other (Jewish, Gypsy)

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 28% other

Language: Czech and Slovak (official), Hungarian

Literacy: 99%

Economy

Overview: Czechoslovakia is highly industrialized and has a well-educated and skilled labor force. Its industry, transport, energy sources, banking, and most other means of production are state owned. The country is deficient, however, in energy and many raw materials. Moreover, its aging capital plant lags well behind West European standards. Industry contributes over 40% to GNP and construction about 10%. About 95% of agricultural land is in collectives or state farms. The centrally planned economy has been tightly linked in trade to the USSR and Eastern Europe. Growth has been sluggish, averaging less than 2% in the period 1982-89. GNP per capita ranks next to the GDR as the highest in the Communist countries. As in the rest of Eastern Europe, the sweeping political changes of 1989 have been disrupting normal channels of supply and compounding the government's economic problems. Czechoslovakia is beginning the difficult transition from a command to a market economy, with inflation and unemployment beginning to rise, albeit from comparatively low levels.

GNP: $123.2 billion, per capita $7,878; real growth rate 1.0% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 1.5% (1989); 6% (first half 1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: 0.9% (1987)

Budget: revenues $22.0 billion; expenditures $22.4 billion, (1989 state budget est.)

Exports: $13.2 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 43.6%; fuels, minerals, and metals 11.8%; agricultural and forestry products 5.3%; other products 39.3%; *partners*—USSR 31%, CEMA 23%, EC 18%, US 1%

Imports: $13.0 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 36.9%; fuels, minerals, and metals 27.0%; agricultural and forestry products 8.2%; other products 27.9%; *partners*—USSR 30%, CEMA 24%, EC 18%, US 1%

External debt: $7.9 billion, hard currency indebtedness (1989 yearend)

Industrial production: growth rate 1.6% (1989)

Electricity: 22,955,000 kW capacity; 85,000 million kWh produced, 5,410 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products, footwear

Agriculture: accounts for 15% of GNP (includes forestry); largely self-sufficient in food production; diversified crop and livestock production, including grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, fruit, hogs, cattle, and poultry; exporter of forest products

Aid: donor—$4.2 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-88)

Currency: koruna (plural—koruny); 1 koruna (Kč)=100 haleřu

Exchange rates: koruny (Kčs) per US$1—17.00 (March 1990), 10.00 (1989), 5.63 (1988), 5.43 (1987), 5.95 (1986), 6.79 (1985), 6.65 (1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

EAST GERMANY (GERMANY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

Geography

Total area: 108,330 sq km (41,826 sq mi); land area: 105,980 sq km (40,919 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 2,296 km (1,427 mi) total; Czechoslovakia 459 km (285 mi), Poland 456 km (283 mi), FRG 1,381 km (858 mi)

Coastline: 901 km (560 mi)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Disputes: on September 12 the final settlement with respect to Germany was signed in Moscow. That agreement states that the territory of united Germany will consist of the FRG, GDR, and Berlin. External boundaries of unified Germany will be the borders of the FRG and GDR. This agreement is still in the process of final ratification by all participants; the US is seeking to settle the property claims of US nationals against the unified German government.

Climate: temperate; cloudy, cold winters with frequent rain and snow; cool, wet summers. East Berlin average temperature: January — 5°C (31°F); July 19°C (66°F)

Environment: significant deforestation in mountains caused by air pollution and acid rain

People

Population: 16,307,170 (July 1990), growth rate —0.6% (1990)

Birth rate: 12 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 12 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: — 6 migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 71 years male, 77 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 1.7 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, 0.3% Sorb (Wend)

Religion: 47% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic, 46% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics active participants

Language: German

Literacy: 99%

Economy

Overview: The opening of the border with the FRG in late 1989 and the continuing emigration of hundreds of thousands of skilled workers had brought growth in the centrally planned economy to a standstill by year end 1989. Features of the old economic regime that will quickly change under unification: (a) the collectivization of 95% of East German farms; (b) state ownership of nearly all transportation facilities, industrial plants, foreign trade organizations, and financial institutions; (c) the 65% share in trade of the USSR and other CEMA countries; and (d) the detailed control over economic details exercised by Party and state. Once fully integrated into the thriving West German economy, the area will have to stem the outflow of workers and renovate the obsolete industrial base. After an initial readjustment period in which unemployment may reach 15-20%, living standards and quality of output will steadily rise toward West German levels.

GNP: $159.5 billion, per capita $9,679; real growth rate 1.2% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 0.8% (1989); 1% (first six months 1990)

Unemployment rate: 1% (1989); 3% (first half 1990)

Budget: revenues $147.0 billion; expenditures $153.4 billion (1988)

Exports: $32.4 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—machinery and transport equipment 47%, fuels and metals 16%, consumer goods 16%, chemical products and building materials 13%, semimanufactured goods and processed foodstuffs 8%; *partners*—USSR 35%, CEMA 28%, EC 30%, US 1%

Imports: $30.0 billion (f.o.b., 1989); *commodities*—fuels and metals 40%, machinery and transport equipment 29%, chemical products and building materials 9%; *partners*—USSR 39%, CEMA 28%, EC 31%, US 1%

External debt: $20.6 billion (1989)

Industrial production: growth rate 2.7% (1989 est.)

Electricity: (including East Berlin) 24,585,000 kW capacity; 122,500 million kWh produced, 7,390 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, brown coal, shipbuilding, machine building, food and beverages, textiles, petroleum

Agriculture: accounts for about 10% of GNP and the work force (including fishing and forestry); principal crops—wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; livestock products include pork, beef,chicken, milk, hides and skins; net importer of food; fish catch of 193,600 metric tons in 1987

Aid: donor—$4.0 billion extended bilaterally to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-88)

Currency: GDR mark abolished as of 1 July 1990; FRG mark instituted.

Exchange rates: GDR marks (M) per US$1—3.01 (1988), 3.00 (1987), 3.30(1986), 3.70 (1985), 3.64 (1984); FRG mark as of 1 July 1990

Fiscal year: calendar year

HUNGARY

Geography

Total area: 93,030 sq km (35,919 sq mi); land area: 92,340 sq km (35,653 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 2,251 km (1,399 mi) total; Austria 366 km (227 mi), Czechoslovakia 676 km (420 mi), Romania 443 km (275 mi), USSR 135 km (84 mi), Yugoslavia 631 km (392 mi)

Coastline: none—landlocked

Maritime claims: none—landlocked

Disputes: Transylvania question with Romania; Nagymaros Dam dispute with Czechoslovakia

Climate: temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers. Budapest average temperatures: January 0°C (32°F); July 21.5°C (71°F)

Environment: levees are common along many streams, but flooding occurs almost every year

People

Population: 10,568,686 (July 1990), growth rate −0.1% (1990)

Birth rate: 12 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 13 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: 0 migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 15 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 67 years male, 75 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 1.8 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: 96.6% Hungarian, 1.6% German, 1.1% Slovak, .7% other (Southern Slav, Romanian, Gypsy)

Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

Language: 98.2% Hungarian, 1.8% other

Literacy: 99%

Economy

Overview: Agriculture remains an important sector, providing sizable export earnings and meeting domestic food needs. Industry accounts for over 30% of GNP and over 30% of employment. Two thirds of foreign trade is with the USSR and Eastern Europe. Low rates of growth reflect the inability of the Soviet-style economy to modernize capital plant and motivate workers. GNP grew about 1% in 1988 and declined by 1% in 1989. Since 1985, external debt has more than doubled, to over $20 billion. In recent years Hungary has moved further than any other East European country in experimenting with decentralized and market-oriented enterprises. Hungary's newly democratic government has renounced the Soviet economic growth model and plans to open the economy to wider market forces and greater trade with the West. Prime Minister Antall has declared his intention to move forward on privatization of state enterprises, provision for bankruptcy, land reform, and marketization of international trade, but concerns over acceptable levels of unemployment and inflation may slow the reform process.

GNP: $64.6 billion, per capita $6,108; real growth rate −1.3% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 19.0% (1989); 25% (first six months 1990 est.)

Unemployment rate: 0.4% (1989)

Budget: revenues $18.2 billion; expenditures $18.3 billion, including capital expenditures of $805 million (1989)

Exports: $20.2 billion (f.o.b. 1989); *commodities*—capital goods 33%, foods 25%, consumer goods 16%, fuels and minerals 1.5%, other 24.5%; *partners*—USSR 41%, CEMA 26%, EC 23%, US 3%

Imports: $18.6 billion (c.i.f., 1989); *commodities*—capital goods 15%, fuels 20%, manufactured consumer goods 12.4%, agriculture 5%, other 47.6%; *partners*—USSR 36%, CEMA 28%, EC 31%, US 2%

External debt: $20.7 billion (1989) industrial production: growth rate 0.9% (1989)

Electricity: 7,250,000 kW capacity; 30,300 million kWh produced, 2,870 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

Agriculture: including forestry, accounts for about 25% of GNP and 19% of employment; highly diversified crop-livestock farming; principal crops—wheat, corn, sunflowers, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock—hogs, cattle, poultry, dairy products; self-sufficient in food output

Aid: donor—$1.8 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1962-88)

Currency: forint (plural—forints); 1 forint (Ft)=100 filler

Exchange rates: forints (Ft) per US$1—64.52 (August 1990), 46.56(1989), 50.41 (1988), 46.97 (1987), 45.83 (1986), 50.09 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

POLAND

Geography

Total area: 312,680 sq km (120,726 sq mi); land area: 304,510 sq km (117,571 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 2,980 km (1,852 mi) total; Czechoslovakia 1,309 km (813 mi), GDR 456 km (283 mi), USSR 1,215 km (755 mi)

Coastline: 491 km (305 mi)

Maritime claims:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: temperate with cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers and thundershowers. Warsaw average temperatures: January 3.9°C (25°F); July 18.9°C (66°F)

Environment: plain crossed by a few north-flowing, meandering streams; severe air and water pollution in south

People

Population: 37,776,725 (July 1990), growth rate negligible (1990)

Birth rate: 14 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 9 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: −5 migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 13 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 68 years male, 77 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 2.1 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: 97.6% Polish, 1.3% German, 0.6% Ukrainian, 0.5% Byelorussian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Russian Orthodox, Protestant, and other

Language: Polish

Literacy: 98%

Economy

Overview: The economy, except for the agricultural sector, had followed the Soviet model of state ownership and control of the country's productive assets. About 75% of agricultural production had come from the private sector and the rest from state farms. The economy has presented a picture of moderate but slowing growth against a background of underlying weaknesses in technology and worker motivation. GNP increased between 3% and 6% annually during the period 1983-86, but grew only 2.5% and 2.1% in 1987 and 1988, respectively. Output dropped by 1.6% in 1989. The inflation rate, after falling sharply from the 1982 peak of 100% to 22% in 1986, rose to a galloping rate of 640% in 1989. Shortages of consumer goods and some food items worsened in 1988-89. Agricultural products and coal have remained the biggest hard currency earners, but manufactures are increasing in importance. Poland, with its hard currency debt of approximately $42 billion, is severely limited in its ability to import much-needed hard currency goods. The sweeping political changes of 1989 disrupted normal economic channels and exacerbated shortages. In January 1990, the new Solidarity-led government adopted a cold turkey program for transforming Poland to a market economy. The government moved to eliminate subsidies, free prices, make the zloty convertible, and, in general, halt the hyperinflation. These financial measures are accompanied by plans to privatize the economy in stages. While inflation fell to an annual rate of 43% by July of 1990, the rise in unemployment and the drop in living standards have led to growing popular unrest. Substantial outside aid will be needed if Poland is to make a successful transition in the 1990s.

GNP: $172.4 billion, per capita $4,565; real growth rate −1.6% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 640% (1989); 43% (first six months 1990)

Unemployment rate: 4%; 700,000 (official number, mid-July 1990)

Budget: revenues $20.9 billion; expenditures $23.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $2.8 billion (1989)

Exports: $31.3 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 63%; fuels, minerals, and metals 14%; manufactured consumer goods 14%; agricultural and forestry products 5% (1988 est.); *partners*—USSR 47%, CEMA 24%, EC 21%, US 3%

Imports: $22.9 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 36%; fuels, minerals, and metals 35%; manufactured consumer goods 9%; agricultural and forestry products 12% (1988 est.); *partners*—USSR 42%, CEMA 27%, EC 21%, US 2%

External debt: $42.1 billion (May 1990)

Industrial production: growth rate −3.2% (1989)

Electricity: 31,390,000 kW capacity; 125,000 million kWh produced, 3,260 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing, glass, beverages, textiles

Agriculture: accounts for over 25% of GNP; 75% of output from private farms, 25% from state farms; productivity remains low by European standards; leading European producer of rye, rapeseed, and potatoes; wide variety of other crops and livestock; major exporter of pork products; normally self-sufficient in food

Aid: donor—bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries, $2.1 billion (1954-88)

Currency: zloty (plural—zlotych); 1 zloty (Zl)=100 groszy

Exchange rates: zlotych (Zl) per US$1—9,500.00 (August 1990),1,439.18 (1989), 430.55 (1988), 265.08 (1987), 175.29 (1986), 147.14 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

ROMANIA

Geography

Total area: 237,500 sq km (91,699 sq mi); land area: 230,340 sq km (88,934 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 2,904 km (1,804 mi) total; Bulgaria 608 km (378 mi), Hungary 443 km (275 mi), USSR 1,307 km (812 mi), Yugoslavia 546 km (339 mi)

Coastline: 225 km (140 mi)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Disputes: Transylvania question with Hungary; Bessarabia question with USSR

Climate: temperate; long, sometimes severe winters; hot summers; prolonged autumns. Bucharest average temperatures: January 2.7°C (27°F); July 23.5°C (74°F)

Environment: frequent earthquakes most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides, air pollution in south

People

Population: 23,273,285 (July 1990), growth rate 0.5% (1990)

Birth rate: 16 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 10 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: −1 migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 19 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 69 years male, 75 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 2.2 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: 89.1% Romanian; 7.8% Hungarian; 1.5% German; 1.6% Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy

Religion: 70% Romanian Orthodox; 6% Roman Catholic; 6% Protestant, 3% Greek Catholic (Uniate); 15% other

Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German

Literacy: 98%

Economy

Overview: Industry, which accounts for one-third of the labor force and generates well over 40% of the GNP, suffers from an aging capital plant and persistent shortages of energy. In recent years the agricultural sector has had to contend with drought, mismanagement, and shortage of inputs. Favorable weather in 1989 helped produce a good harvest, although far below government claims. The new government is slowly loosening the tight central controls of Ceausescu's command economy. It has instituted moderate land reforms, with close to one-third of cropland now in private hands, and it has allowed changes in prices for private agricultural output. Also, the new regime is permitting the establishment of private enterprises of 20 or fewer employees in services, handicrafts, and small-scale industry. New laws are being considered which would permit private ownership of up to 30% of many state firms. Furthermore, the government has halted the old policy of diverting food from domestic consumption to hard currency export markets. So far, the government does not seem willing to adopt a thorough-going market system, e.g., there is great caution in decontrolling prices.

GNP: $79.8 billion, per capita $3,445; real growth rate −1.5% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): NA%

Unemployment rate: NA%

Budget: revenues $26 billion; expenditures $21.6 billion, including capital expenditures of $13.6 billion (1987)

Exports: $11.5 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—machinery and equipment 34.7%, fuels, minerals and metals 24.7%, manufactured consumer goods 16.9%, agricultural materials and forestry products 11.9%, other 11.6% (1986); *partners*—USSR 30%, CEMA 14%, EC 18%, US 2%

Imports: $8.75 billion (f.o.b., 1989 est.); *commodities*—fuels, minerals, and metals 51.0%, machinery and equipment 26.7%, agricultural and forestry products 11.0%, manufactured consumer goods 4.2% (1986); *partners*—USSR 36%, CEMA 22%, EC 8%, US 2%

External debt: $400 million (mid-1990)

Industrial production: growth rate 20% (1990 est.)

Electricity: 22,640,000 kW capacity; 80,000 million kWh produced, 3,440 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: mining, timber, construction materials, metallurgy, chemicals, machine building, food processing, petroleum

Agriculture: accounts for almost a quarter of GNP; major wheat and corn producer; other products—sugar beets, sunflower seed, potatoes, milk, eggs, meat, grapes

Aid: donor—$4.3 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1956-88)

Currency: leu (plural—lei); 1 leu (L) = 100 bani

Exchange rates: lei (L) per US$1—20.96 (February 1990), 14.922 (1989), 14.277 (1988), 14.557 (1987), 16.153 (1986), 17.141 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

YUGOSLAVIA

Geography

Total area: 255,800 sq km (98,764 sq mi); land area: 255,400 sq km (98,610 sq mi)

Land boundaries: 2,961 km (1,840 mi) total; Albania 486 km (302 mi), Austria 311 km (193 mi), Bulgaria 539 km (335 mi), Greece 246 km (153 mi), Hungary 631 km (392 mi), Italy 202 km (126 mi), Romania 546 km (339 mi)

Coastline: 3,935 km (2,445 mi) including 2,414 km (1,500 mi) offshore islands

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Disputes: Kosovo question with Albania; Macedonia question with Bulgaria and Greece

Climate: temperate; hot, relatively dry summers with mild, rainy winters along coast; warm summer with cold winters inland. Belgrade average temperatures: January 0°C (32°F); July 22°C (72°F)

People

Population: 23,841,608 (July 1990); growth rate 0.6% (1990)

Birth rate: 15 births/1,000 population (1990)

Death rate: 9 deaths/1,000 population (1990)

Net migration rate: 0 migrants/1,000 population (1990)

Infant mortality rate: 22 deaths/1,000 live births (1990)

Life expectancy at birth: 70 years male, 76 years female (1990)

Total fertility rate: 1.9 children born/woman (1990)

Ethnic divisions: 36.3% Serb, 19.7% Croat, 8.9% Muslim, 7.8% Slovene, 7.7% Albanian, 5.9% Macedonian, 5.4% Yugoslav, 2.5% Montenegrin, 1.9% Hungarian, 3.9% other (1981 census)

Religion: 50% Eastern Orthodox, 30% Roman Catholic, 9% Islamic, 1% Protestant, 10% other

Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian (all official); Albanian, Hungarian

Literacy: 90.5%

Economy

Overview: Communist Yugoslavia for 20 years has been trying to replace the Stalinist command economy with a decentralized semimarket system that features worker self management councils in all large plants. This hybrid system neared collapse in late 1989 when inflation soared. The government has applied shock therapy in 1990 under an IMF standby program that provides tight control over monetary expansion, a freeze on wages, the pegging of the dinar to the deutsche mark, and partial price freeze on energy, transportation, and communal services. This program immediately brought hyperinflation to a halt and encouraged a rise in foreign investment. Estimated annual inflation for the first six months of 1990 is approximately 70 percent. Huge problems remain: rising unemployment, the low quality of industrial output, and striking differences in income between the poorer southern regions and the comparatively well off northern areas.

GNP: $129.5 billion, per capita $5,464; real growth rate −1.0% (1989 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 2,800% (1989); 70% (first half 1990)

Unemployment rate: 15% (1989)

Budget: revenues $6.4 billion; expenditures $6.4 billion, including capital expenditures of $NA (1990)

Exports: $13.6 billion (1989); *commodities*—raw materials and semimanufactures 50%, consumer goods 31%, capital goods and equipment 19%; *partners*—USSR 20%, CEMA 7%, EC 38%, US 5%,

Imports: $13.2 billion (1989); *commodities*—raw materials and semimanufactures 79%, capital goods and equipment 15%, consumer goods 6%; *partners*—USSR 17%, CEMA 8%, EC 40%, US 5%,

External debt: $17.0 billion, medium and long term (1989)

Industrial production: growth rate −1% (1989 est.)

Electricity: 21,000,000 kW capacity; 87,100 million kWh produced, 3,650 kWh per capita (1989)

Industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, petroleum, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing, pulp and paper, motor vehicles, building materials

Agriculture: diversified, with many small private holdings and large combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of corn, tobacco, foodstuffs, live animals

Aid: donor—about $3.5 billion in bilateral aid to non-Communist less developed countries (1966-88)

Currency: Yugoslav dinar (plural—dinars); 1 Yugoslav dinar (YD) = 100 paras; note—on 1 January 1990, Yugoslavia began issuing a new currency with 1 new dinar equal to 10,000 YD

Exchange rates: Yugoslav dinars (YD) per US$1—118.568 (January 1990), 28.764 (1989), 2.523 (1988), 737 (1987), 379 (1986), 270 (1985); note—as of February 1990 the new dinar is linked to the FRG deutsche mark at the rate of 7 new dinars per 1 deutsche mark

Fiscal year: calendar year

EASTERN EUROPE

International boundary
National capital
Populated places
Over 500,000
100,000-500,000
50,000-100,000
25,000-50,000
Under 25,000
International airport
Major seaport
Selected other seaport or inland river port
Spot elevations in meters
Expressway
Major highway
Other highway
Major railroad
Other railroad
Major international ferries
Vehicular/passenger
Rail

Scale 1:2,500,000
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
0 50 100 150 Statute Miles
0 50 100 150 Nautical Miles

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, standard parallels 40°N and 56°N

The boundaries of Germany are depicted according to the Treaty on the Final Settlement on Germany signed 12 September 1990 in Moscow by the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union. This Treaty will not enter into force until all states' parties complete their domestic ratification proceedings. The German Parliament will decide the location of the seat of government after elections to be held 2 December 1990.

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

GAZETTEER

Atlas of Eastern Europe Reference Map

The spelling of geographic names is in accordance with decisions of the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Coordinates for populated places are given at their true locations. Coordinates for all other features are given at the location of the name. When streams are named more than once, the name nearest the lower end or mouth of the stream is the only one listed, and includes the corresponding country identification. Likewise, coordinates for large areal features are located near the center of the name, and with a singular country designation.

Feature codes

adm	administrative division
cnl	canal
grge	gorge
gulf	gulf
isl(s)	island(s)
lake	lake
mtn(s)	mountain(s)
pen	peninsula
pln	plain
pop	populated place
resv	reservoir
rgn	region
sea	sea
stm	stream
strt	strait

Name	Feature	Coordinates
A		
Åbenrå, Den	pop	55 02N 9 24E
Abony, Hung	pop	47 11N 20 01E
Abrud, Rom	pop	46 16N 23 03E
Ada, Yugo	pop	45 48N 20 08E
Adige, It	stm	45 10N 11 20E
Adjud, Rom	pop	46 06N 27 11E
Adria, It	pop	45 03N 12 03E
Adriatic Sea	sea	43 15N 15 00E
Aegean Sea	sea	39 20N 25 00E
Æro, Den	isl	54 53N 10 25E
Æroskøbing, Den	pop	54 52N 10 24E
Agigea, Rom	pop	44 03N 28 37E
Ahrensburg, Ger	pop	53 40N 10 14E
Aigen, Aus	pop	48 38N 13 58E
Aiud, Rom	pop	46 18N 23 43E
Aka, Hung	pop	47 06N 17 34E
Akhisar, Turk	pop	38 55N 27 50E
Akhtopol, Bulg	pop	42 05N 27 55E
Alba Iulia, Rom	pop	46 04N 23 35E
Albertirsa, Hung	pop	47 15N 19 37E
Aleksinac, Yugo	pop	43 32N 21 43E
Alexandria, Gr	pop	40 37N 22 25E
Alexandria, Rom	pop	43 58N 25 19E
Alexandroupolis, Gr	pop	40 51N 25 53E
Aliakmon Potamos, Gr	stm	40 25N 22 15E
Aller, Ger	stm	52 35N 10 29E
Almiros, Gr	pop	39 11N 22 46E
Alps, Aus	mts	47 10N 12 00E
Als, Den	isl	55 00N 9 55E
Alsfeld, Ger	pop	50 44N 9 17E
Altalmura, It	pop	40 50N 16 32E
Altenburg, Ger	pop	50 59N 12 26E
Altmühl, Ger	stm	49 10N 10 30E
Alytus, Sov. Un	pop	54 22N 24 02E
Amberg, Ger	pop	49 26N 11 50E
Amindaion, Gr	pop	40 41N 21 41E
Amper, Ger	stm	48 25N 11 50E
Amstetten, Aus	pop	48 07N 14 52E
Anan'yev, Sov. Un	pop	47 43N 29 57E
Ancona, It	pop	43 36N 13 30E
Andrissa, Gr	pop	39 24N 25 58E
Andrio, It	pop	41 14N 16 17E
Angermunde, Ger	pop	53 01N 14 00E
Anhalt, Ger	rgn	51 55N 10 00E
Anina, Rom	pop	45 03N 21 50E
Ankiam, Ger	pop	53 51N 13 43E
Annsberg-Buchholz, Ger	pop	50 35N 13 01E
Ansbach, Ger	pop	49 17N 10 34E
Anykshtay, Sov. Un	pop	55 51N 25 06E
Apatin, Yugo	pop	45 40N 18 58E
Apennines, It	mts	43 45N 12 00E
Apolda, Ger	pop	50 59N 11 31E
Arad, Rom	pop	46 10N 21 20E
Arandelovac, Yugo	pop	44 18N 20 32E
Arbuzinka, Sov. Un	pop	47 54N 31 02E
Arcidosso, It	pop	42 52N 11 32E
Ardino, Bulg	pop	41 33N 25 08E
Arezzo, It	pop	43 28N 11 52E
Argenta, It	pop	44 37N 11 50E
Argeş, Rom	stm	44 25N 25 40E
Ariano Irpino, It	pop	41 09N 15 06E
Arnaia, Gr	pop	40 28N 23 36E
Arta, It	stm	43 30N 11 45E
Arnstadt, Ger	pop	50 50N 10 56E
Arta, Gr	pop	39 08N 20 57E
Artsiz, Sov. Un	pop	47 49N 29 24E
Aschaffenburg, Ger	pop	49 58N 9 12E
Aschersleben, Ger	pop	51 45N 11 27E
Ascoli Piceno, It	pop	42 50N 13 34E
Asenovgrad, Bulg	pop	42 00N 24 52E
Asgard Markt, Aus	pop	47 32N 15 06E
Athos, Mount, Gr	mt	40 10N 24 20E
Aue, Ger	pop	50 35N 12 41E
Auerbach, Ger	pop	50 31N 12 24E
Augsburg, Ger	pop	48 21N 10 54E
Augustenborg, Den	pop	54 57N 9 53E
Augustów, Pol	pop	53 50N 22 57E
Auschwitz, Pol	pop	50 02N 19 14E
Ayios Evstratios, Gr	isl	39 30N 25 00E
Ayios, Bulg	pop	42 41N 27 14E
Ayvacik, Turk	pop	39 35N 26 23E
Ayvalik, Turk	pop	39 19N 26 42E
B		
Babadag, Rom	pop	44 53N 28 43E
Babaeski, Turk	pop	41 25N 27 06E
Bacău, Rom	pop	46 33N 26 54E
Bačka Palanka, Yugo	pop	45 14N 19 22E
Bačka Topola, Yugo	pop	45 48N 19 37E
Backnang, Ger	pop	48 58N 9 27E
Bacsalmas, Hung	pop	46 07N 19 19E
Baden, Aus	pop	48 00N 16 14E
Badgastein, Aus	pop	47 08N 13 09E
Bad Ausseer, Aus	pop	47 37N 13 45E
Bad Doberan, Ger	pop	54 06N 11 54E
Bad Freienwalde, Ger	pop	52 47N 14 00E
Bad Hersfeld, Ger	pop	50 52N 9 43E
Bad Ischl, Aus	pop	47 42N 13 37E
Bad Kissingen, Ger	pop	50 12N 10 03E
Bad Liebenwerda, Ger	pop	51 30N 13 40E
Bad Mergentheim, Ger	pop	49 29N 9 47E
Bad Neustadt, Ger	pop	50 19N 10 10E
Bad Oeynhausen, Ger	pop	52 13N 8 49E
Bad Reichenhall, Ger	pop	47 43N 12 52E
Bad Salzungen, Ger	pop	50 48N 10 13E
Bad Schwartau, Ger	pop	53 56N 10 41E
Bad Segeberg, Ger	pop	53 56N 10 19E
Bad Tölz, Ger	pop	47 46N 11 34E
Bad Wildungen, Ger	pop	51 08N 9 09E
Bad Worishofen, Ger	pop	48 01N 10 35E
Baia Mare, Rom	pop	47 39N 23 33E
Baia Sprie, Rom	pop	47 40N 23 42E
Bácsa, Hung	pop	45 01N 25 52E
Bálegti, Rom	pop	44 01N 23 19E
Bâile Herculane, Rom	pop	44 53N 22 26E
Bâlina, Rom	pop	46 11N 18 56E
Bajina Bašta, Yugo	pop	43 58N 19 34E
Bajmok, Yugo	pop	45 58N 19 25E
Bajram Curri, Alb	pop	42 22N 20 04E
Balassagyarmat, Hung	pop	48 03N 19 20E
Balaton, Hung	lake	46 50N 17 45E
Balatonfured, Hung	pop	46 57N 17 53E
Balchik, Bulg	pop	43 24N 28 09E
Balikesir, Turk	pop	39 39N 27 53E
Balkan Mountains, Bulg	mts	43 00N 23 30E
Balsh, Alb	pop	40 38N 19 44E
Balmazujvaros, Hung	pop	47 36N 21 20E
Baly, Rom	pop	47 43N 29 57E
Balta, Sov. Un	pop	47 55N 29 41E
Baltic Sea	sea	55 30N 17 00E
Baltiysk, Sov. Un	pop	54 38N 19 54E
Bamberg, Ger	pop	49 54N 10 52E
Banat, Rom	rgn	45 45N 20 50E
Banaz, Turk	pop	38 46N 29 44E
Bandirma, Turk	pop	40 20N 27 57E
Banja Luka, Yugo	pop	44 45N 17E
Banska Bystrica, Czech	pop	48 44N 19 08E
Banska Stiavnica, Czech	pop	48 27N 18 53E
Bar, Yugo	pop	42 05N 19 05E
Bar, Sov. Un	pop	49 03N 27 39E
Baranovichi, Sov. Un	pop	53 07N 26 01E
Baranovka, Sov. Un	pop	50 17N 27 40E
Barcs, Hung	pop	45 57N 17 29E
Bardejov, Czech	pop	49 17N 21 18E
Bari, It	pop	41 07N 16 51E
Barletta, It	pop	41 19N 16 16E
Barth, Ger	pop	54 21N 12 41E
Bartoszyce, Pol	pop	54 14N 20 48E
Bassano del Grappa, It	pop	45 46N 11 44E
Batak, Bulg	pop	41 55N 24 13E
Bautzen, Ger	pop	51 11N 14 24E
Bavaria, Ger	rgn	48 50N 11 40E
Bayreuth, Ger	pop	49 57N 11 34E
Bécej, Yugo	pop	45 36N 20 02E
Bechet, Rom	pop	43 46N 23 57E
Beius, Rom	pop	46 39N 22 21E
Bekes, Hung	pop	46 45N 21 07E
Bekescsaba, Hung	pop	46 40N 21 03E
Belaya Tserkov', Sov. Un	pop	49 47N 30 07E
Bela Crkva, Yugo	pop	44 54N 21 24E
Beled, Hung	pop	47 27N 17 05E
Belene, Bulg	pop	43 39N 25 06E
Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy, Sov. Un	pop	46 10N 30 19E
Belgrade, Yugo	pop	44 47N 20 32E
Beli Drim, Yugo	stm	42 45N 20 25E
Beli Manastir, Yugo	pop	45 46N 18 36E
Belluno, It	pop	46 08N 12 13E
Belogradchik, Bulg	pop	43 37N 22 41E
Belorussian S.S.R., Sov. Un	adm	53 30N 28 10E
Bel'tsy, Sov. Un	pop	47 46N 27 54E
Belynichi, Sov. Un	pop	53 58N 29 42E
Belzec, Pol	pop	50 23N 23 26E
Bendery, Sov. Un	pop	46 49N 29 29E
Benešov, Czech	pop	49 47N 14 41E
Benkovac, Yugo	pop	44 01N 15 36E
Beosanski Petrovac, Yugo	pop	44 33N 16 21E
Berat, Alb	pop	40 42N 19 56E
Berchtesgaden, Ger	pop	47 38N 13 00E
Berdichev, Sov. Un	pop	49 53N 28 36E
Beregovo, Sov. Un	pop	48 12N 22 38E
Berettyoujfalu, Hung	pop	47 13N 21 30E
Berëza, Sov. Un	pop	52 32N 24 53E
Berezan', Sov. Un	pop	50 18N 31 27E
Berezhany, Sov. Un	pop	49 26N 24 57E
Berezina, Sov. Un	stm	54 05N 28 45E
Berezina, Sov. Un	pop	51 34N 31 48E
Berëzovka, Sov. Un	pop	47 12N 30 55E
Bergama, Turk	pop	39 07N 27 10E
Berkovitsa, Bulg	pop	43 16N 23 08E
Berlin, Ger	pop	52 29N 13 17E
Bernburg, Ger	pop	51 47N 11 43E
Beroun, Czech	pop	49 58N 13 45E
Bershad', Sov. Un	pop	48 21N 29 32E
Bessarabia, Sov. Un	rgn	47 15N 28 35E
Bessarabka, Sov. Un	pop	48 09N 28 58E
Bialo Podlaske, Pol	pop	52 02N 23 06E
Bialogard, Pol	pop	54 00N 15 57E
Bialystok, Pol	pop	53 08N 23 10E
Bialy Bor, Pol	pop	53 53N 16 49E
Biberach, Ger	pop	48 06N 9 47E
Bicaz, Rom	pop	46 55N 26 05E
Bicske, Hung	pop	47 29N 18 29E
Bielawa, Pol	pop	50 37N 16 38E
Bielefeld, Ger	pop	52 01N 8 32E
Bielsko-Biala, Pol	pop	49 49N 19 02E
Bielsk Podlaski, Pol	pop	52 46N 23 10E
Biga, Turk	pop	40 14N 27 13E
Bigadic, Turk	pop	39 24N 28 07E
Bihac, Yugo	pop	44 49N 15 52E
Bijeljina, Yugo	pop	44 45N 19 12E
Bijelo Polje, Yugo	pop	43 02N 19 45E
Bilecik, Turk	pop	40 09N 29 59E
Bilecik, Turk	pop	40 08N 29 59E
Biliad, Gr	pop	38 03N 23 48E
Bischofswerda, Ger	pop	51 08N 14 07E
Bismarck, Ger	pop	52 49N 11 32E
Bistrita, Rom	pop	47 08N 24 29E
Bistrita, Rom	stm	47 10N 25 50E
Bitola, Yugo	pop	41 01N 21 19E
Bitterfeld, Ger	pop	51 37N 12 19E
Bjelovar, Yugo	pop	45 54N 16 50E
Black Sea	sea	43 20N 29 40E
Blagoevgrad, Bulg	pop	42 00N 23 06E
Blaj, Rom	pop	46 10N 23 55E
Blansko, Czech	pop	49 22N 16 40E
Bled, Yugo	pop	46 22N 14 06E
Bludenz, Aus	pop	47 09N 9 50E
Bobolice, Pol	pop	53 57N 16 30E
Bobovdol, Bulg	pop	44 22N 23 06E
Bobr, Sov. Un	pop	54 29N 29 14E
Bobrovitsa, Sov. Un	pop	50 54N 31 09E
Bobrusk, Sov. Un	pop	53 07N 29 15E
Bochnia, Pol	pop	49 57N 20 25E
Bocsa Vasvorei, Rom	pop	45 23N 21 47E
Bogatić, Yugo	pop	44 50N 19 29E
Bogárlelle, Hung	pop	46 48N 17 49E
Bogushevsk, Sov. Un	pop	54 51N 30 11E
Boguslav, Sov. Un	pop	49 32N 30 53E
Bohemia, Czech	rgn	49 45N 14 00E
Bohmer Wald, Czech	mts	49 20N 13 00E
Bohumin, Czech	pop	49 53N 18 22E
Boiana, Rom	pop	53 22N 10 44E
Boiko, Sov. Un	pop	49 04N 23 51E
Boleslawiec, Pol	pop	51 15N 15 34E
Bolgrad, Sov. Un	pop	45 40N 28 37E
Bologna, It	pop	44 30N 11 20E
Bolotino, Sov. Un	pop	47 41N 27 20E
Bol'shaved, Sov. Un	pop	54 52N 10 24E
Bolzano, It	pop	46 29N 11 20E
Bonyhad, Hung	pop	46 18N 18 32E
Bor, Czech	pop	49 52N 12 56E
Bor, Yugo	pop	44 07N 22 05E
Borislav, Sov. Un	pop	49 18N 23 43E
Borisov, Sov. Un	pop	54 13N 28 30E
Borisovo', Sov. Un	pop	50 38N 30 52E
Borken, Ger	pop	51 50N 6 51E
Borna, Ger	pop	51 08N 12 30E
Bornholm, Den	isl	55 05N 14 55E
Borovo, Yugo	pop	45 24N 18 59E
Borzna, Ukr	pop	47 55N 32 24E
Borzna, Sov. Un	pop	47 55N 26 44E
Bosanska Dubica, Yugo	pop	45 11N 16 48E
Bosanska Gradiska, Yugo	pop	45 09N 17 15E
Bosanska Krupa, Yugo	pop	44 54N 16 10E
Bosanski Brod, Yugo	pop	45 08N 18 01E
Bosanski Novi, Yugo	pop	44 58N 16 23E
Boskovice, Czech	pop	49 29N 16 40E
Bosna, Yugo	stm	44 25N 18 05E
Bosnia, Yugo	rgn	44 25N 18 00E
Bosporus, Turk	strt	41 05N 29 05E
Botosani, Rom	pop	47 44N 26 41E
Bozüyük, Turk	pop	39 55N 30 02E
Brač, Otok, Yugo	isl	43 20N 16 35E
Brad, Rom	pop	46 07N 22 47E
Bradano, It	stm	40 30N 16 55E
Brăila, Rom	pop	45 15N 27 56E
Brake, Ger	pop	53 19N 8 29E
Brandenburg, Ger	pop	52 24N 12 31E
Brandenburg, Ger	rgn	52 40N 12 15E
Branisevo, Yugo	pop	44 54N 20 58E
Brasov, Rom	pop	45 38N 25 35E
Bratislava, Czech	pop	48 08N 17 06E
Braunau am Inn, Aus	pop	48 15N 13 02E
Braunschweig, Ger	pop	52 15N 10 31E
Brazi de Jos, Rom	pop	44 52N 26 01E
Brcko, Yugo	pop	44 52N 18 48E
Breaza, Rom	pop	45 10N 25 40E
Breclav, Czech	pop	48 45N 16 53E
Bregenz, Aus	pop	47 30N 9 45E
Bregovo, Bulg	pop	44 09N 22 39E
Breman, Ger	pop	53 04N 8 49E
Bremerhaven, Ger	pop	53 31N 8 37E
Bremervörde, Ger	pop	53 28N 9 08E
Breno, It	pop	45 57N 10 19E
Brescia, It	pop	45 32N 10 13E
Bressanone, It	pop	46 43N 11 39E
Brest, Sov. Un	pop	52 06N 23 42E
Brezno, Czech	pop	48 48N 19 39E
Brichany, Sov. Un	pop	48 22N 27 06E
Brilon, Ger	pop	51 23N 8 34E
Brindisi, It	pop	40 38N 17 55E
Brno, Czech	pop	49 09N 16 36E
Brodnica, Pol	pop	53 15N 19 21E
Brody, Sov. Un	pop	50 05N 25 08E
Broshtyany, Sov. Un	pop	47 57N 29 16E
Bruck, Aus	pop	47 25N 15 16E
Brunico, It	pop	46 47N 11 57E
Brunsbüttel, Ger	pop	53 54N 9 07E
Bruntál, Czech	pop	49 59N 17 31E
Brzeg, Pol	pop	50 52N 17 29E
Brzesko, Pol	pop	49 58N 20 37E
Bucharest, Rom	pop	44 26N 26 04E
Budapest, Hung	pop	47 28N 19 06E
Budva, Yugo	pop	42 17N 18 49E
Bug, Pol	stm	52 35N 22 30E
Bugojno, Yugo	pop	44 03N 17 26E
Buhuşi, Rom	pop	46 43N 26 42E
Bujanovac, Yugo	pop	42 27N 21 45E
Bukovina, Sov. Un	reg	48 00N 26 00E
Burg, Ger	pop	52 16N 11 52E
Burgas, Bulg	pop	42 30N 27 28E
Burgdorf, Ger	pop	52 27N 10 00E
Burghausen, Ger	pop	48 09N 12 47E
Burrel, Alb	pop	41 36N 19 59E
Bursa, Turk	pop	40 11N 29 02E
Bushtyna, Sov. Un	pop	48 04N 23 26E
Buzău, Rom	pop	45 09N 26 49E
Bydgoszcz, Pol	pop	53 08N 17 58E
Bystrovtsan S.S.R., Sov. Un	adm	53 30N 30 10E
Bytča, Czech	pop	49 13N 18 33E
Bytom, Pol	pop	50 22N 18 52E
Bytów, Pol	pop	54 10N 17 27E
C		
Caber, Yugo	pop	45 31N 14 41E
Čáslav, Czech	pop	49 53N 15 23E
Cadca, Czech	pop	49 27N 18 48E
Caen, Fr	pop	49 11N 0 22W
Caerphilly, Wales	pop	51 35N 3 13W
Cagli, It	pop	43 33N 12 38E
Cahul, Sov. Un	pop	45 54N 28 12E
Calafat, Rom	pop	43 58N 22 56E
Călărași, Rom	pop	44 12N 27 19E
Călugăreni, Rom	pop	44 05N 26 53E
Can, Turk	pop	40 02N 27 02E
Çanakkale, Turk	pop	40 08N 26 25E
Canosa di Puglia, It	pop	41 13N 16 03E
Caracal, Rom	pop	44 06N 24 21E
Caransebeş, Rom	pop	45 25N 22 14E
Carei, Rom	pop	47 41N 22 28E
Carpathian Mountains, Sov. Un	mts	47 30N 24 00E
Carpi, It	pop	44 47N 10 53E
Casamassima, It	pop	41 04N 17 03E
Cascina, It	pop	43 41N 10 32E
Caslav, Czech	pop	49 54N 15 23E
Castelfranco Veneto, It	pop	45 39N 11 46E
Castellaneta, It	pop	40 37N 16 56E
Castrovillari, It	pop	39 47N 16 12E
Catalca, Turk	pop	41 09N 28 27E
Catanzaro, It	pop	38 54N 16 34E
Cegléd, Hung	pop	47 09N 19 46E
Celano, Rom	pop	44 02N 24 08E
Celje, Yugo	pop	46 14N 15 17E
Celldömölk, Hung	pop	47 14N 17 11E
Celle, Ger	pop	52 38N 10 04E
Cerignola, It	pop	41 16N 15 54E
Cerna, Rom	pop	45 05N 28 17E
Cernavodă, Rom	pop	44 19N 28 01E
Cerrik, Alb	pop	41 01N 19 58E
Cesena, It	pop	44 08N 12 14E
Ceska Budějovice, Czech	pop	48 59N 14 28E
Ceska Lipa, Czech	pop	50 41N 14 33E
Ceska Trebova, Czech	pop	49 53N 16 28E
Cesky Brod, Czech	pop	50 04N 14 52E
Cesky Krumlov, Czech	pop	48 49N 14 19E
Cesky Tesin, Czech	pop	49 43N 18 39E
Cetinje, Yugo	pop	42 23N 18 58E
Chadyr-Lunga, Sov. Un	pop	46 03N 28 49E
Chalm, Ger	pop	49 11N 12 40E
Chab, Czech	pop	49 58N 12 41E
Chechérsk, Sov. Un	pop	52 54N 30 55E
Chelm, Pol	pop	51 07N 23 27E
Chelmno, Pol	pop	53 07N 18 45E
Chemnitz, Ger	pop	50 50N 12 56E
Cherikov, Sov. Un	pop	53 34N 31 24E
Cherkassy, Sov. Un	pop	49 26N 32 01E
Chernigov, Sov. Un	pop	51 29N 31 18E
Chernobyl', Sov. Un	pop	51 15N 30 12E
Chernovtsy, Sov. Un	pop	48 17N 25 56E
Chernyakhovsk, Sov. Un	pop	54 37N 21 48E
Cherven', Sov. Un	pop	53 42N 28 26E
Cherven Bryag, Bulg	pop	43 16N 24 06E
Chervonograd, Sov. Un	pop	50 24N 24 14E
Chernomzhanenka, Sov. Un	pop	47 00N 30 17E
Chiati, It	pop	42 21N 14 10E
Chimshitsya, Sov. Un	pop	54 31N 28 46E
Chioggia, It	pop	45 12N 12 17E
Chirpan, Bulg	pop	42 12N 25 20E
Chodzież, Pol	pop	52 59N 16 55E
Chonice, Pol	pop	53 42N 17 33E
Chonice, Pol	pop	51 16N 15 58E
Chomutov, Czech	pop	50 28N 13 25E
Chop, Sov. Un	pop	48 26N 22 12E
Chorlton, Sov. Un	pop	49 00N 25 47E
Chorzów, Pol	pop	50 18N 18 58E
Choszczno, Pol	pop	53 10N 15 24E
Christiansfeld, Den	pop	55 21N 9 30E
Chrudim, Czech	pop	49 58N 15 48E
Chur, Switz	pop	46 51N 9 31E
Chechanów, Pol	pop	52 52N 20 36E
Cierna nad Tisou, Czech	pop	48 26N 22 08E
Cieszyn, Pol	pop	49 44N 18 39E
Cimpia Turzii, Rom	pop	46 33N 23 53E
Cimpina, Rom	pop	45 07N 25 45E
Cimpulung, Rom	pop	45 15N 25 01E
Cimpulung Moldovenesc, Rom	pop	47 32N 25 34E
Cisnădie, Rom	pop	45 42N 24 09E
Città di Castello, It	pop	43 27N 12 14E
Civitavecchia, It	pop	42 06N 11 47E
Cluj-Napoca, Rom	pop	46 46N 23 35E
Cobadin, Rom	pop	44 03N 28 13E
Coburg, Ger	pop	50 16N 10 57E
Codlea, Rom	pop	45 42N 25 26E
Combinești, Rom	pop	46 23N 26 28E
Conegliano, It	pop	45 53N 12 18E
Constanța, Rom	pop	44 09N 28 38E
Coppa Wca, Rom	pop	46 07N 24 15E
Copenhagen, Den	pop	55 40N 12 34E
Corabia, Rom	pop	43 46N 24 29E
Corfu, Gr	isl	39 35N 19 50E
Çorlu, Turk	pop	41 09N 27 48E
Çorovodë, Alb	pop	40 30N 20 12E
Cortina d'Ampezzo, It	pop	46 33N 12 09E
Cosenza, It	pop	39 18N 16 15E
Cottbus, Ger	pop	51 45N 14 19E
Covasna, Rom	pop	45 50N 26 11E
Craciesheim, Ger	pop	49 08N 10 04E
Craiova, Rom	pop	44 19N 23 48E
Cremona, It	pop	45 08N 10 02E
Cres, Yugo	pop	44 58N 14 24E
Cres, Otok, Yugo	isl	44 50N 14 25E
Crimmitschau, Ger	pop	50 51N 12 23E
Crişul Alb, Rom	stm	46 25N 21 45E
Crişul Repede, Rom	stm	47 00N 22 15E
Crni Drim, Yugo	stm	41 40N 20 40E
Crnomelj, Yugo	pop	45 34N 15 09E
Crotone, It	pop	39 08N 17 07E
Csandapaca, Hung	pop	46 32N 20 53E
Csongrad, Hung	pop	46 41N 20 11E
Csorna, Hung	pop	47 37N 17 16E
Csurgo, Hung	pop	46 16N 17 06E
Cugir, Rom	pop	45 50N 23 22E
Cuprija, Yugo	pop	44 00N 21 22E
Curtea de Argeș, Rom	pop	45 11N 24 40E
Cuxhaven, Ger	pop	53 52N 8 41E
Czaplinek, Pol	pop	53 47N 16 15E
Czersk, Pol	pop	53 47N 17 58E
Czestochowa, Pol	pop	50 48N 19 07E
Czluchów, Pol	pop	53 40N 17 21E
D		
Dabas, Hung	pop	47 11N 19 19E
Dąbrowa Tarnowski, Pol	pop	50 10N 20 59E
Dabuleni, Rom	pop	43 48N 24 06E
Dachau, Ger	pop	48 16N 11 25E
Dăeni, Rom	pop	44 50N 28 07E
Dakovica, Yugo	pop	42 22N 20 25E
Dakovo, Yugo	pop	45 18N 18 25E
Dalmatia, Yugo	rgn	43 30N 16 50E
Damgarten, Ger	pop	54 12N 12 30E
Danube, Rom	stm	48 35N 11 45E
Dardanelles, Turk	strt	40 15N 26 30E
Darkehmen, Ger	pop	54 25N 16 23E
Därmängsh, Rom	pop	46 22N 26 59E
Daruvar, Yugo	pop	45 36N 17 14E
Daugavpils, Sov. Un	pop	55 52N 26 28E
David-Gorodok, Sov. Un	pop	52 03N 27 13E
Davos, Switz	pop	46 48N 9 50E
Debar, Yugo	pop	41 32N 20 32E
Debica, Pol	pop	50 03N 21 24E
Deblin, Pol	pop	51 34N 21 49E
Debno, Pol	pop	52 44N 14 47E
Debrecen, Hung	pop	47 31N 21 37E
Decazeville, Fr	pop	44 33N 2 15E
Děčín, Czech	pop	50 48N 14 13E
Deggendorf, Ger	pop	48 50N 12 58E
Deli, Rom	pop	49 42N 27 48E
Delčevo, Yugo	pop	41 58N 22 47E
Deliblato, Yugo	pop	44 54N 20 58E
Delmenhorst, Ger	pop	53 03N 8 38E
Demidov, Sov. Un	pop	54 53N 31 03E
Demmin, Ger	pop	53 54N 13 03E
Derekoy, Turk	pop	41 09N 25 46E
Derekoy, Turk	pop	41 56N 27 21E
Derventa, Yugo	pop	44 59N 17 55E
Desna, Sov. Un	stm	51 25N 31 50E
Dessau, Ger	pop	51 50N 12 15E
Detmold, Ger	pop	51 56N 8 54E
Detva, Czech	pop	48 34N 19 25E
Deutschlandaberg, Aus	pop	48 08N 16 01E
Deva, Rom	pop	45 52N 22 54E
Devnya, Bulg	pop	43 13N 27 32E
Dezginzha, Sov. Un	pop	46 24N 28 47E
Dhafni, Gr	pop	40 13N 24 13E
Dhidhimotikhon, Gr	pop	41 21N 26 31E
Dimitrovgrad, Yugo	pop	43 01N 22 47E
Dimitrovgrad, Bulg	pop	43 01N 22 47E
Dinaric Alps, Yugo	mts	44 00N 16 30E
Dnepr, Sov. Un	stm	50 05N 30 55E
Dneprovsko-Bugskiy Kanal, Sov. Un	cnl	52 03N 25 10E
Dnestr, Sov. Un	stm	46 30N 30 00E
Dobegninaa, Pol	pop	52 58N 15 47E
Doblodzien, Pol	pop	50 44N 16 30E
Doboj, Yugo	pop	44 44N 18 05E
Dobra Miasto, Pol	pop	53 59N 20 25E
Dobrotvor, Sov. Un	pop	49 08N 24 22E
Dobrudja, Rom	rgn	44 19N 28 01E
Dobryanka, Sov. Un	pop	52 15N 10 31E
Dolgoyo, Sov. Un	pop	54 52N 26 01E
Dolina, Sov. Un	pop	48 58N 24 01E
Dolinskoye, Sov. Un	pop	48 45N 16 53E
Dolni Dubnik, Bulg	pop	43 24N 24 26E
Dolny Kubin, Czech	pop	49 12N 19 17E
Domazlice, Czech	pop	49 26N 12 56E
Dombóvar, Hung	pop	46 22N 18 09E
Donauwörth, Ger	pop	48 43N 10 47E
Donjkerk, Aus	pop	47 24N 9 44E
Dorog, Hung	pop	47 43N 18 44E
Dorogobuzh, Sov. Un	pop	54 54N 33 18E
Dorohoi, Rom	pop	47 57N 26 24E
Dorsk, Sov. Un	pop	52 09N 30 28E
Drăgășani, Rom	pop	44 39N 24 16E
Drama, Gr	pop	41 08N 24 09E
Drava, Yugo	stm	45 40N 18 20E
Drawsko Pomorskie, Pol	pop	53 31N 15 48E
Dresden, Ger	pop	51 03N 13 43E
Drin, Alb	stm	42 18N 19 55E
Drina, Yugo	stm	44 15N 19 15E
Drin i Zi, Alb	stm	41 55N 20 20E
Drnis, Yugo	pop	43 51N 16 08E
Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Rom	pop	44 38N 22 40E
Drogobych, Sov. Un	pop	49 20N 23 32E
Druskininkai, Sov. Un	pop	54 01N 23 58E
Druya, Sov. Un	pop	55 47N 27 28E
Drvar, Yugo	pop	44 22N 16 23E
Dryanovo, Bulg	pop	42 58N 25 30E
Dubnica nad Vahom, Czech	pop	48 58N 18 11E
Dubno, Sov. Un	pop	50 23N 25 44E
Dubossary, Sov. Un	pop	47 15N 29 09E
Dubrovnik, Yugo	pop	42 39N 18 06E
Dugi Otok, Yugo	isl	44 05N 15 00E
Dukhovshchina, Sov. Un	pop	55 13N 32 23E
Dukovany, Czech	pop	49 05N 16 12E
Dulovo, Bulg	pop	43 48N 27 08E
Dunafoldvar, Hung	pop	46 48N 18 55E
Dunaharaszti, Hung	pop	47 19N 19 04E
Dunajska, Yugo	pop	46 09N 14 50E
Dunakeszi, Hung	pop	47 38N 19 08E
Dunavarsos, Hung	pop	47 57N 19 08E
Dunayevtsy, Sov. Un	pop	48 53N 26 51E
Durdevac, Yugo	pop	46 02N 17 02E
Durres, Alb	pop	41 18N 19 26E
Dursunbay, Turk	pop	39 35N 28 18E
Dyje, Czech	stm	48 55N 16 15E
Dyulkevo, Bulg	pop	42 23N 27 10E
Dzerzhinsk, Sov. Un	pop	53 41N 27 08E
Dziadlowo, Pol	pop	53 14N 20 09E
Dzierzoniów, Pol	pop	50 44N 16 39E
E		
Ebensee, Aus	pop	47 49N 13 47E
Eberbach, Ger	pop	49 27N 9 03E
Eberswalde-Finow, Ger	pop	52 50N 13 47E
Ecaussinl, Turk	pop	40 13N 29 43E
Eckernförde, Ger	pop	54 27N 9 50E
Edelény, Hung	pop	48 18N 20 44E
Edhessa, Gr	pop	40 48N 22 03E
Edirne, Turk	pop	41 39N 26 33E
Edremit, Turk	pop	39 35N 27 02E
Eger, Hung	pop	47 53N 20 21E
Eggenfelden, Ger	pop	48 24N 12 46E
Eichstatt, Ger	pop	48 52N 11 12E
Eilenburg, Ger	pop	51 28N 12 39E
Einbeck, Ger	pop	51 50N 10 19E
Eisenach, Ger	pop	50 58N 10 19E
Eisenerz, Aus	pop	47 32